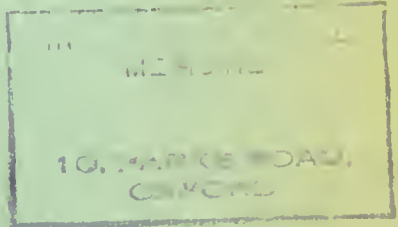


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# COUNTY OF ANGUS



## REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

The County Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEARS

**1939-1945  
and 1946**



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COUNTY OF ANGUS

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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL  
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,  
OXFORD

# REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

The County Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEARS

1939 - 1945



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
RAVENSWOOD,  
FORFAR, MARCH, 1947.

To the County Council of Angus, and the  
Department of Health for Scotland.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Throughout the war the Secretary of State refrained from calling for annual reports from Medical Officers of Health, but in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland, Circular No. 27/1946, I herewith submit a summary report covering the years 1939 to 1945.

My esteemed predecessor, Dr Norman J. Sinclair, died in November, 1944, having been Medical Officer of Health since May, 1909. For 35 years and for the greater part of the period covered by this report the late Dr Sinclair had under his guidance the Health services of the County. During this long period of office a very considerable expansion of the Public Health Service has taken place, but the National Health Service Bill at present before Parliament indicates that great changes are to be brought about in the near future in Local Health Administration.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MACFARLANE THOMSON,  
Medical Officer of Health.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar General has estimated the mid-year population of the County of Angus, landward area and small burghs combined, for the years 1939-1945 as follows:—

1939	...	...	...	...	76,260
1940	...	...	...	...	75,752
1941	...	...	...	...	75,200
1942	...	...	...	...	74,500
1943	...	...	...	...	74,067
1944	...	...	...	...	73,736
1945	...	...	...	...	73,442

## BIRTHS.

The number of births occurring annually in the County, including the small burghs, and the corresponding birth rates were as follows:—

Year.	Registered Live Births.	Corrected for Transfer.	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.
1939	979	1088	14.3
1940	1027	1133	14.5
1941	1125	1263	16.1
1942	1083	1289	16.3
1943	1127	1365	17.1
1944	1064	1312	16.4
1945	948	1272	16.1

The increase in the birth rate has followed that experienced in Scotland as a whole.

A comparison of the difference between the number of Births registered within the County and the number of Births corrected for transfer according to the mother's residence shows there has been, during the period under review, a steady increase in the number of women resident in the County being confined outwith the area.

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE.

This is expressed as a percentage of the live births and shows a rise in the last five years.

Year.	Number of Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate births per 100 live births.
1939	72	6.6
1940	86	7.6
1941	100	7.9
1942	144	11.2
1943	129	9.5
1944	109	8.3
1945	145	11.4

## STILL BIRTHS.

In 1939 statistics relative to still births in Scotland became available for the first time by reason of the Registration of Still Births Act which came into force on 1st January of that year.

The following table shows the number of still births and the rate per 1,000 total births in the County.

Year.	Number of Still Births.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.
1939	48	42
1940	35	30
1941	46	35
1942	37	28
1943	42	30
1944	32	24
1945	33	25

## DEATHS.

The following table gives the number of deaths and the corresponding death rates recorded during the period under review.

Year.	Number of Deaths.		Death Rates per 1,000 Population.	
	Registered.	Corrected for Transfer.	Corrected.	Adjusted for Sex and Age.
1939.	1075	1036	13.6	11.3
1940	1191	1156	15.3	12.7
1941	1266	1156	15.4	12.8
1942	1186	1111	14.9	12.3
1943	1171	1128	15.2	12.6
1944	1212	1051	14.3	11.8
1945	1069	1029	14.0	11.6

Table I shows the causes of death in each of the seven years.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality rate—the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births registered during the year—showed a marked increase in the years 1940 and 1941, falling in the later years to the low rate of 34 in the year 1945. This rate of 34 is the lowest recorded in Angus. The following Table shows the number of infantile deaths with the corresponding mortality rate and, for comparison, the rate for the whole of Scotland, which in 1945 fell to 56, also the lowest recorded.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Number of Infantile Deaths.	57	81	79	64	60	67	43
Infantile Mortality Rate—							
Angus.	52.4	71.5	62.5	49.7	44	51	34
Scotland,	68.5	78.3	82.7	69.3	65	65	56



TABLE I.

Deaths in Angus at all Ages for the Years 1939-1945.

		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
1. Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever	M	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
	F	—	5	2	1	2	—	1
3. Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M	3	1	2	—	2	2	—
	F	2	2	3	2	1	2	—
5. Diphtheria	M	2	4	3	2	—	2	—
	F	1	4	4	2	—	3	1
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	17	15	10	17	13	16	11
	F	13	11	15	20	16	15	15
7. Tuberculosis, other forms	M	5	3	4	7	7	9	2
	F	2	6	6	3	3	7	5
8. Syphilis	M	—	—	2	5	4	3	3
	F	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
9. Influenza	M	2	14	3	3	17	5	4
	F	3	20	5	—	18	2	6
10. Measles	M	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
	F	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
11. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	M	8	4	6	5	2	2	7
	F	1	3	8	3	1	1	7
12. Cancer, malignant tumours	M	64	55	58	65	64	65	60
	F	70	93	73	71	90	74	89
13. Tumours, non-malignant or not defined	M	—	—	3	1	2	3	1
	F	—	—	3	4	1	4	1
14. Acute Rheumatism	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
15. Diabetes Mellitus	M	7	6	3	2	2	3	2
	F	14	11	7	11	8	8	9
16. Other general Diseases	M	7	9	9	5	10	11	6
	F	8	10	9	12	11	13	13
17. Meningitis (Diseases of Spinal Cord)	M	—	—	3	2	3	5	5
	F	—	—	4	3	1	1	3
18. Cerebral Haemorrhage	M	67	44	59	53	41	57	60
	F	71	89	91	94	96	97	86
19. Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	10	12	6	12	10	9	12
	F	10	14	6	7	14	8	6
20. Heart Disease	M	137	128	140	149	134	136	148
	F	158	153	168	171	148	145	174
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	M	6	16	12	15	11	10	5
	F	12	10	9	12	9	4	10
22. Bronchitis	M	8	18	13	15	15	12	10
	F	20	23	22	18	17	14	7
23. Pneumonia	M	14	25	22	18	17	14	12
	F	21	25	27	16	23	20	20
24. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	4	6	9	8	6	5	5
	F	8	8	8	12	10	7	6

		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
25. Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer	M	9	7	10	7	4	8	8
	F	2	2	2	1	3	—	—
26. Diarrhoea (all ages)	M	3	1	7	6	7	2	3
	F	6	5	5	3	8	3	1
27. Appendicitis	M	9	4	3	4	1	3	3
	F	—	1	—	4	4	1	4
28. Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	3	—	1	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
29. Other Diseases of Liver	M	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
	F	3	6	7	3	8	1	8
30. Other Digestive Diseases	M	2	7	4	5	10	9	7
	F	8	9	11	8	8	11	7
31. Nephritis, Acute or Chronic	M	11	18	12	9	16	14	7
	F	16	20	11	15	11	11	13
32. Other Diseases of Genito-urinary System	M	10	22	21	16	19	16	20
	F	2	4	2	1	3	3	2
33. Puerperal Sepsis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	4	4	3	1	—
34. Other Puerperal Causes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	5	8	4	5	—	2
35. Diseases of Skin and Organs of Movement	M	—	—	3	2	1	1	1
	F	2	4	1	1	2	1	—
36. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.,	M	19	23	26	19	24	24	18
	F	16	21	22	14	16	20	11
37. Old Age	M	30	34	31	27	30	26	25
	F	51	42	59	44	59	53	32
38. Suicide	M	7	4	5	4	5	4	3
	F	2	4	4	4	1	—	1
39. Road Transport Accidents	M	—	—	14	10	5	8	5
	F	—	—	3	3	3	2	2
40. Other Violence	M	24	27	16	19	13	15	16
	F	15	19	14	15	13	7	10
41. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	2	7	5	1	3	3	2
	F	3	3	2	3	6	9	—
All causes—								
Both sexes		1037	1156	1156	1111	1128	1051	1029
Males		490	521	530	518	501	503	476
Females		547	635	626	593	627	548	553

#### DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The rates for these and details will be found under the section on Infectious Diseases.

#### DEATHS—OTHER CAUSES.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels are the commonest cause of death—mostly in old people—followed by malignant disease. The figures recorded in Table I do not show any marked deviation from pre-war returns.

# SENILE DEATH RATE.

The number of persons attaining the age of 65 and upwards with the corresponding senile death rate is as follows:—

Year	Total Number of Deaths.	Deaths. Aged 65 years and over.	Senile Death Rate.
1939	1037	662	63.8
1940	1156	696	60.2
1941	1156	720	62.3
1942	1111	701	63.1
1943	1128	727	64.4
1944	1051	652	62.0
1945	1029	675	65.4

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

On Table II is shown the return of Infectious Diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the years 1939-1945.

### TABLE II.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Return of Infectious Diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	46	24	7	4	5	5	91
Continued Fever (undulant)	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Diphtheria	80	83	104	101	99	67	34	568
Dysentery	5	5	19	19	5	4	9	66
Erysipelas	39	38	37	34	36	28	31	243
Infective Jaundice	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	6
Malaria	—	—	—	1	—	8	6	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	—	4	2	3	1	13
Pneumonia, Acute								
Influenzal	7	18	7	2	22	7	4	67
Pneumonia, Acute								
Primary	59	80	83	86	87	90	63	548
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	7	4	1	3	2	1	2	20
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3	1	4	2	3	2	18
Scarlet Fever	80	58	80	188	185	96	55	742
Tuberculosis,								
Pulmonary	39	38	61	70	87	74	57	426
Tuberculosis,								
Non-pulmonary	32	36	40	47	34	28	22	239
Typhoid	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Paratyphoid	—	3	24	1	3	4	—	35

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE DEATH RATES.

Of the 184 deaths from the principal Epidemic Diseases which occurred during the period, Influenza with 102 fatalities heads the list followed by Diphtheria with 28 deaths, Whooping Cough with 22 deaths, and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis with 16 deaths.

The following Table shows the numbers of deaths and the death rate per 1,000 of the population from the principal Epidemic Diseases during the years 1939-1945:—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	7	4	2	2	—	1	16
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	5	3	5	2	3	4	—	22
Diphtheria	3	8	7	4	—	5	1	28
Influenza	5	34	8	3	35	7	10	102
Measles	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	7
Other Infectious Diseases	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total No.	17	59	27	11	41	16	13	184
Death Rate	0.22	0.78	0.34	0.15	0.55	0.22	0.18	—

### CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

As expected, the incidence of this disease increased in 1940 and 1941 when 46 and 24 cases respectively were notified. In the following years, 7, 4, 5, and 5 cases were notified. In all 91 cases were notified in the years 1940-1945, no cases being recorded in 1939. This shows a considerable increase compared with the pre-war years 1931-1938 when in all 7 cases were notified. This experience in Angus followed that experienced throughout the country generally, when the disease reached epidemic form in 1940, declining in 1941, and the prevalence being much reduced in the later war years, although higher than pre-war experience.

Seventeen cases occurred among Service personnel, and in 1940 ten of the Service cases occurred simultancously in temporary barrack accommodation in Montrose.

Although still a fatal disease the case mortality has been much reduced following the introduction of the sulphonamide drugs, and more recently by penicillin. The disease in most cases responds readily and quickly to these new methods of treatment.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Three cases of Typhoid Fever occurred during the war years with one death—one case in 1939 and two in 1945. One of these was notified as a Puerperal Pyrexia and had contracted the disease in the South of Scotland being resident only three days in Angus before admission to hospital. The death was that of a male patient in Montrose Asylum in 1945.

Thirty-five cases of Paratyphoid Fever were notified during the period; 3 cases in 1940, 24 cases in 1941, 1 case in 1942, 3 cases in 1943, 4 cases in 1944, and none in 1945.

With the exception of the year 1941, the other cases would appear to have been sporadic, but the 24 cases in 1941 were probably related to an outbreak in the City of Dundee in that year. The following Table shows the distribution of these 24 cases in the County and the month of notification to the Medical Officer of Health.

## Month of Notification.

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
Arbroath District	1	1	—	—	1	1	4
Brechin District	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dundee District	3	1	3	1	—	—	8
Forfar District	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
Brechin Burgh	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carnonstie Burgh	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Forfar Burgh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirriemuir Burgh	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Monifieth Burgh	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Montrose Burgh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	4	3	3	2	2	24

**DIPHTHERIA.**

Five hundred and sixty-eight cases were notified during the years 1939-1945 with 28 deaths. Of the 28 deaths, 6 occurred in children under five years of age, 15 in children in the 5-15 age group and 6 in persons over 15 years of age. No death has occurred during this period of any person who has been protected by immunisation against Diphtheria.

Although a scheme for immunisation against Diphtheria was introduced in January, 1941, no fall in the number of notified cases was noted until 1944 when 67 cases were notified and 1945 when only 34 notifications were received. In the latter year, only 13 cases were confirmed as suffering from Diphtheria: the other 21 non-confirmed cases were found to be suffering from such conditions as Tonsillitis (various forms), 17; Peritonsillar Abscess, 3; Vincent's Angina, 1. At the time of writing it can be stated that the number of notifications and cases confirmed will be still less for 1946.

Coincident with this fall in the incidence of the disease has been a decided change in the age-grouping of the cases. Formerly this disease chiefly affected children, but in recent years those affected at ages over 15 years have been increasing in proportion to those under 15 years. This fall in incidence and change in the age-group distribution can be attributed to the large number of children protected by immunisation against Diphtheria.

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**

A scheme for the prevention of Diphtheria by the active immunisation of school and pre-school children was commenced in January, 1941. At first the school children were concentrated upon and by July of that year 10,192 school children or 75.8% had been immunised by the Medical Staff of the Council out of a school roll of 13,446. In addition, on enquiry, it was found that 1567 or 11.65% had been immunised privately previous to the inauguration of the scheme. At the end of that school year, July, 1941, 87.5% of the school children had received a full course of immunisation. The scheme has continued its initial success as is shown

by the percentage of school children known to be immunised at the end of each school year in July, viz.—1942—97% ; 1943—96% ; 1944—96% ; 1945—95%.

The percentage of pre-school children immunised has been found difficult to assess in any year as a considerable number are done privately. The following Table shows the number of children immunised by the whole time Medical staff of the County Council in each year since the inauguration of the scheme in 1941.

Year of Birth of Child.	No. of Children Immunised in Year.				To Oct. 1945	Total
	1941	1942	1943	1944		
1945	—	—	—	—	1	1
1944	—	—	—	—	46	46
1943	—	—	—	60	155	215
1942	—	3	56	120	126	305
1941	9	92	90	42	36	269
1940	104	129	33	19	45	330
1939	367	165	47	56	75	710
1938	400	140	58	89	37	724
1937	443	240	95	22	15	815
1936	728	238	34	14	3	1017
1935	957	91	23	5	5	1081
1934	1027	63	14	11	8	1123
1933	1082	65	12	7	2	1168
1932	1153	60	16	4	3	1236
1931	1086	75	7	5	1	1174
1930	1213	70	8	3	—	1294
1929	1216	67	8	—	3	1294
Others	2561	353	115	2	—	3031
Total	12,346	1851	616	459	561	15,833

The scheme is operated as part of the school medical service. Clinics are held in the Burghs of Montrose, Forfar, and Brechin, but in the other Burghs and in the landward area, the local school is the most convenient centre for the service. Treatment until 1945 consisted of two injections of 0.2 c.c. and 0.5 c.c. A.P.T. given at monthly intervals, but since 1945 the dosage has been 0.5 c.c. for the first as well as the second injection and the interval increased to 2-3 months between injections in the case of all children under seven years. It is considered that this gives a better immunity and gives some protection to defaulters after the first treatment. The number of defaulters are not many but a considerable number of parents, particularly in the rural areas, find it difficult to attend when the second treatment becomes due owing to domestic difficulties or the weather conditions prevailing on that day, but most attend at a subsequent occasion.



## DYSENTERY.

Sixty-six cases were notified during the period and 26 cases were admitted to hospital. The prevalence of this disorder increased during the war years, particularly in 1941 and 1942, when 19 cases were notified but as the type of disease prevailing was transitory and often mild very many cases were not seen by a Doctor. The number of cases notified cannot be relied upon to show the full prevalence of the disorder during the period.

## INFLUENZA.

Only the pneumonic type of this disease is notifiable, and as influenza during the war period was mainly of a mild type, no serious increase in this form of the disease was experienced. The largest number of notifications received in respect of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia occurred in 1943 when 22 cases were notified and the incidence was also high in 1940. The following table shows the number of cases of the pneumonic type notified and deaths certified as from Influenza in the period 1939-1945:—

Year.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.	Deaths from Influenza.
1939	7	5
1940	18	34
1941	7	8
1942	2	3
1943	22	35
1944	7	7
1945	4	10

## MALARIA.

The fifteen cases notified were all contracted abroad and were mainly a recurrence of this disorder in service or ex-service personnel.

## PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Twenty cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the period 1939-1945, the same number as in the seven pre-war years 1932-1938.

Eighteen cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the period 1939-1945 compared with 30 cases in the seven pre-war years 1932-1938.

## SCARLET FEVER.

Compared with the years immediately preceding the war, the prevalence of this disease was reduced with the exception of the years 1942 and 1943, when 188 and 185 cases were notified respectively, which compares with an average of 324 cases notified annually during the period 1931-1938.

The disease was mild in character and only one death occurred, giving a case fatality rate of 0.16%.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table gives the number of deaths from Tuberculosis with the respective death rate per 1000 population for the years 1930-1945:—

Year.	Tuberculosis, all forms.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Number of Deaths.	Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Rate.
1930	39	0.49	29	0.38	10	0.11
1931	52	0.68	44	0.57	8	0.10
1932	36	0.47	27	0.35	9	0.12
1933	29	0.37	21	0.27	8	0.10
1934	53	0.68	43	0.55	10	0.13
1935	40	0.52	35	0.45	5	0.06
1936	42	0.54	24	0.31	18	0.23
1937	37	0.48	33	0.42	4	0.06
1938	38	0.50	31	0.40	7	0.10
1939	37	0.49	30	0.39	7	0.10
1940	35	0.46	26	0.34	9	0.12
1941	35	0.47	25	0.33	10	0.14
1942	47	0.63	37	0.50	10	0.13
1943	39	0.53	29	0.39	10	0.14
1944	47	0.64	31	0.42	16	0.22
1945	33	0.45	26	0.35	7	0.10

It will be seen that the death rate for Tuberculosis—all forms—was high in the years 1942 and 1944, being the highest rates recorded since 1934. This was due in 1942 to an increase in the numbers dying from the pulmonary form of the disease, while in 1944 the increase rate follows on the increase in the numbers dying of the non-pulmonary type of this disease. The death rates for Tuberculosis—all forms—in the first three war years were slightly less than those recorded in the immediate pre-war years, while the rate recorded in 1945 is the lowest since 1933.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the war years were:—

Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	Notified.	Confirmed.	Notified.	Confirmed.	Notified.	Confirmed.
1939	39	34	32	26	71	60
1940	39	34	36	32	75	66
1941	61	59	40	40	101	99
1942	70	59	47	43	117	102
1943	87	82	34	30	121	112
1944	74	70	28	28	112	98
1945	57	56	22	22	79	78

From the above Table it will be seen that there was a steady rise in the number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the years under review from 34 confirmed cases in 1939 to 82 confirmed cases in the peak year 1943. The number of notifications received in 1944 and 1945 would indicate that the incidence is again declining. Various factors during the war years influenced the rise in incidence such as interference with ventilation in the home and the factory due to the "blackout," longer working hours and other strains which war conditions imposed on the community. The incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1945 was still greater than before the war.

The increase in the Non-pulmonary form of the disease was not so marked as in the Pulmonary form and reached a peak in 1942 with 43 cases compared with 26 in 1939, but returned to pre-war proportions in 1945.

Although there was a rise in the incidence of Tuberculosis in Angus during the war years, the increase is not so great as would appear from the numbers notified, as in these figures are included all notifications from Stracathro E.M.S. Hospital. These latter notifications, amounting to 102 cases of Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, are mainly from Service personnel whose normal residence is outwith the County and accounts for almost half the increase.

The following Table shows the number of cases which received treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Hospitals during the years 1939-1945.

Year.	In Institutions on 1st January.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died in Institutions.
1939.	46	71	62	18
1940	37	55	53	19
1941	20	107	69	23
1942	35	133	100	31
1943	37	123	98	21
1944	41	114	90	32
1945	33	121	98	23

The following Table shows the number of persons residing in the area at the 31st December who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis :—

		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Pulmonary	M	47	45	51	55	68	80	67
	F	52	50	66	73	75	71	75
Total		99	95	117	128	143	151	142
Non-pulmonary	M	31	32	32	35	40	28	25
	F	31	42	42	41	43	28	28
Total		62	74	74	76	83	56	53
Combined Total		161	169	191	204	226	207	195

#### VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Diseases are not notifiable and therefore the only knowledge of the incidence of the diseases comes from the attendances at the Venereal Disease Clinic in Dundee. The cases treated privately are not known. As experienced by the country generally, there has been a steady increase in cases suffering or suspected to be suffering from these diseases. The increase is far greater in the case of the female than the male. Attendances of new cases in the male varied very slightly between 30 cases in 1940 and 38 in 1944, but attendances in the case of females has varied between 10 new cases in 1940 and 56 in 1945.

The following Table shows the nature of the disease from which the above cases suffered. Special note should be made of the increase in the number of new cases attending in which no venereal disease was found after a full investigation, denoting probably a greater appreciation by the general public of the danger of venereal disease. As these cases found not to be suffering from venereal disease can be considered as having been exposed to possible infection, credit for this can be given in the campaign against these diseases which has been conducted by the Ministry and Department of Health. The Table also shows that in the case of the male the increase in Syphilis has been slight—4 cases in 1939 to 7 cases in 1942 and 1944 and in the case of Gonorrhoea there has actually been a decline from 22 cases in 1939 to 10 cases in 1945. In the case of the female, Syphilis increased from 4 new cases in 1939 to 13 new cases in 1945, but in Gonorrhoea the increase was more marked from 6 new cases in 1939 to 27 cases in 1943, the largest number recorded during the war years, declining in 1944 and 1945 to 20 and 17 cases respectively. The figures recorded are for civilian cases only.

New Cases		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
Syphilis	M	4	4	3	7	5	7	4	34
	F	4	2	2	9	12	6	13	48
	Total	8	6	5	16	17	13	17	82
Gonorrhoea	M	22	16	18	18	10	11	10	105
	F	6	8	15	21	27	20	17	114
	Total	28	24	33	39	37	31	27	219
Other V.D.	M	4	3	8	3	5	3	5	31
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
	Total	4	3	8	3	5	3	13	39
No Venereal Disease	M	5	7	5	10	10	17	13	67
	F	5	—	10	11	13	17	18	74
	Total	10	7	15	21	23	34	31	141
Total Number of New Cases attending Clinic		50	40	61	79	82	81	88	481

### REGULATION 33B.

This Regulation came into operation in January, 1943, and briefly it gives powers to the Medical Officer of Health to compel certain cases to attend for examination by a practitioner specialised in the treatment of venereal diseases. These powers compelling attendance for examination only come into force when two or more patients name the same person as the source of contact. No official action can be taken on a single notice. Since January, 1943, to December, 1945, the following Table shows the number of notices received and the action taken. In cases where no action was taken, either informal or formal, the contacts were found on investigation to be already attending a centre for treatment or the notice gave insufficient information to allow of the contact being identified.

	1943	1944	1945
Single Notice	3	6	2
Informal Action taken	3	1	1
Two or more Notices	3	—	1
Formal Action taken	—	—	1

## HOSPITALS.

As the war progressed, staffing the Hospitals and Institutions with both nurses and domestics became increasingly more difficult and since 1915 has been particularly acute in the two Hospitals which admit cases of Tuberculosis, namely the Sanatorium at Noranside and the County Fever Hospital, Forfar. Five Hospitals are owned by the County Council—The County Fever Hospital, Forfar; Noranside Sanatorium, Fern; The County Hospital for Sick Poor, Brechin; Broomfield Hospital, Montrose; and the Fyfe-Jamieson Maternity Home, Forfar.

### **BROOMFIELD HOSPITAL, MONTROSE.**

This Institution was closed as a Fever Hospital in 1938 when the last of the improvements and new buildings at the County Fever Hospital, Forfar, were completed. Early in the war Broomfield was requisitioned by the Air Ministry for use in connection with their aerodrome in Montrose.

On becoming de-requisitioned late in 1945, the use of the Hospital was considered as an alternative to other schemes as a possible residential home for children and with a little alteration in the lay-out of the wards, it was considered to be suitable for that purpose. At present the three Public Assistance Institutions at Forfar, Brechin, and Kirriemuir accommodate all children who are the responsibility of the Public Assistance Department and when Broomfield is reconstructed the children will be housed there under conditions more suitable for the younger members of the community. In addition to accommodating children who have become the responsibility of the Public Assistance Committee and illegitimate children awaiting adoption or boarding out, cases will also be admitted where the children cannot be cared for by the parents in such circumstances as when the mothers have to go into Hospital for confinement or other reasons.

### **COUNTY FEVER HOSPITAL, WHITEHILLS, FORFAR.**

Since 1936 considerable new building has taken place—the provision of a modern nurses' home, a new scarlet fever block and a new diphtheria block—but the plans for building a cubicle isolation block to replace the old scarlet fever and enteric wards had to be abandoned on the outbreak of war. Under the proposed National Health Service, hospital accommodation will not be the responsibility of Local Authorities and until the development of the Government's Hospital Policy is made known, the question of this new building will remain in abeyance.

During the war years, in addition to the usual types of civilian cases, Service personnel suffering from all forms of infectious diseases were admitted. As will be seen from the following Tables, a total of 299 Service cases suffering from one or other of some 23 different diseases were dealt with in the seven years. At times the lack of proper cubicle isolation put a severe strain on a limited nursing staff and the problem of both accommodation and staffing would have been less difficult if the contemplated cubicle isolation block had been available.

Table III gives the total number of cases (civilian and service) admitted during the years 1939-1945 and Table IV, Service cases only during these years.

## TABLE III.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## ALL ADMISSIONS TO FEVER HOSPITAL, FORFAR.

Disease.		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
Cerebro-spinal Fever (Meningitis)	Adm.	1	24	20	7	3	5	1	61
	Died	1	2	7	2	—	—	—	12
Chicken-pox	Adm.	—	1	1	4	9	4	1	20
Diphtheria	Adm.	71	75	88	95	94	64	33	520
	Died	5	5	4	2	—	4	1	21
Dysentery	Adm.	5	2	4	—	4	1	10	26
	Died	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	Adm.	4	6	5	4	3	7	7	36
	Died	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
German Measles (Rubella)	Adm.	26	36	—	5	10	13	1	91
Measles (Morbilli)	Adm.	—	12	7	4	15	13	16	67
	Died	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mumps	Adm.	1	—	6	16	10	7	4	44
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Adm.	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	Adm.	2	2	5	—	2	2	2	15
	Died	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	4
Puerperal Fever	Adm.	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	Adm.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Scarlet Fever	Adm.	66	49	70	171	170	72	50	648
	Died	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Adm.	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	23
	Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Tuberculosis Non-pulmonary	Adm.	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
	Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Typhoid	Adm.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Para Typhoid	Adm.	—	—	16	—	—	3	—	19
Whooping Cough	Adm.	3	2	2	2	4	1	—	14
	Died	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Meningitis (other forms)	Adm.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Scabies	Adm.	10	7	3	6	—	8	4	38
Impetigo	Adm.	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Observation and other Diseases	Adm.	1	4	4	6	2	3	1	21
Admitted		190	221	233	333	327	210	157	1671
TOTAL									
Died		8	11	14	5	3	4	8	53



TABLE IV.

## SERVICE ADMISSIONS TO FEVER HOSPITAL, FORFAR.

Disease.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	11	2	1	1	2	—	17
Chickenpox	—	1	1	4	7	4	1	18
Diphtheria	2	8	6	16	12	8	1	53
„ Carriers	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	4
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	5
German Measles	26	27	—	3	10	10	1	77
Measles	—	3	3	2	10	7	11	36
Mumps	1	—	6	15	10	7	4	43
Scarlet Fever	—	2	1	9	4	4	—	20
Enteric. Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Influenza	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Glandular Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Impetigo	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scabies	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Tonsilitis, Vincents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina, Etc.,	—	1	—	1	—	1	6	9
Other Diseases and Conditions	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
TOTAL	29	57	23	58	57	48	27	299

## NORANSIDE SANATORIUM.

The treatment available for pulmonary tuberculosis follows along the usual sanatorium regime with, in suitable cases, the various forms of collapse therapy, the scope of which has been considerably extended during the period under review. The number of cases receiving treatment by the method of artificial pneumothorax (collapse of the lung by introducing air into the chest cavity) increased yearly following on the appointment, as Resident Medical Officer, in February, 1939, of Dr H. Sargant, now Superintendent of Blencathra Sanatorium, Cumberland. As treatment by the method of artificial pneumothorax was extended it became necessary to obtain facilities for the operation of adhesion section and these have been forthcoming at Ashludie Sanatorium by courtesy of Dr Burgess, Medical Officer of Health, Dundee, and Dr Smith, Superintendent, Ashludie Sanatorium, to whom we are indebted for this assistance. These cases are admitted to Ashludie for the operation, being detained for a few days before returning to Noranside. With the development of the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis on modern lines at Noranside, it is now becoming necessary to have the services of a thoracic surgeon. This is a matter that concerns not only Angus County but is a regional problem and I consider could be best solved along the lines recently adopted in the appointment of a regional orthopaedic surgeon.

As there is no operating theatre at Noranside, cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis requiring major surgical operations were, as formerly, referred to the Dundee Royal Infirmary under the care of Professor R. C. Alexander, who is consulting surgeon to the sanatorium. Since the end of 1944, when the staffing of the sanatorium became difficult, most new cases of tuberculosis of the bones or joints requiring institutional treatment have been admitted to Stracathro Hospital. This latter hospital has a modern orthopaedic department under the charge of a whole-time orthopaedic surgeon and is in every way more suitable for the treatment of these cases. As these types of cases usually require prolonged hospital care and are confined to bed for a much longer period than the average case of tuberculosis of the lungs, this procedure has to some extent eased the nursing problem and also released beds for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis who otherwise would have to have waited much longer before admission.

The staffing problem became progressively worse in the last two war years, and in November, 1945, male nurses were employed for the first time in the sanatorium and have eased to some extent the problem of staffing the wards for male cases, but their use in the nursing of female cases is so limited, for obvious reasons, as to be non-existent.

The following Table summarises the position as to admissions, discharges, and deaths for the period 1939-1945:—



TABLE V.

	1939			1940			1941			1942			1943			1944			1945		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Angus	12	38	10	39	42	7	47	28	6	47	36	12	55	37	13	34	34	14	38	28	6
Perthshire	18	15	4	36	17	9	30	35	7	27	21	7	37	22	5	37	27	5	23	27	2
Perth City	11	9	2	7	7	1	10	5	1	21	17	2	20	14	2	23	18	2	20	26	2
Greenock	39	21	6	31	25	8	27	23	5	37	27	4	45	36	3	30	26	1	16	23	7
Other Areas	7	11	2	4	2	1	31	16	2	13	13	1		12		1	1		2	2	
TOTAL	117	94	24	120	93	26	145	107	21	145	114	26	157	121	23	125	106	22	99	106	17

A—Admissions  
B—Discharges  
C—Deaths

## TOTAL, 1939 - 1945.

	A	B	C
Angus	302	243	68
Perthshire	208	164	39
Perth City	112	96	12
Greenock	228	181	34
Other Areas	58	57	6
TOTAL	908	741	159

## BRECHIN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The types of cases received are mainly the infirm, chronic sick and incurable. Although a few short term cases are admitted, the others by reason of their infirmities or disease, are invariably permanent, which results in only a few of the 28 beds becoming available in a year for new cases.

The number of applications for admission to the Hospital increased during the war period. This can be explained by reason that as the war progressed, home help became more difficult to obtain, overcrowding and other housing difficulties made it very difficult in many cases for the relatives to accommodate this type of case, and the voluntary institutions which admit these cases, as staffing became more difficult, became unable to do so. One such institution now restricts admission to incurable malignant disease.

The number of cases admitted, discharged, or dying during the period is shown in the accompanying Table:—

	Admitted		Discharged		Died		In Hospital 31st December	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1938							5	17
1939	6	6	1	1	4	6	6	16
1940	8	11	4	2	4	7	6	18
1941	5	6	2	1	3	7	6	16
1942	2	9	2	1	1	7	5	17
1943	6	6	1	1	4	9	6	13
1944	3	13	2	1	1	9	6	16
1945	3	13	—	2	2	10	7	17

## FYFE-JAMIESON MATERNITY HOME.

This Home, which bears the name of the benefactress—the late Mrs Fyfe-Jamieson of Ruthven—was presented to the County Council by her at the opening ceremony on the 5th April, 1939. This most generous gift has met a need that had for long existed in the County. The Home provides accommodation for some 20 maternity cases in two wards of 6 beds each and in single rooms. Throughout the war years the Home has been fully occupied and the number of cases in residence has averaged about 370 births per annum, but as institutional care has become more and more popular, the number of cases in residence at any one time has on occasions reached 24. The staff required to look after the number of cases electing to be confined in the Home exceeds that for which accommodation was provided when the Home was built in 1938, and in November, 1942, the County Council purchased a nearby house—Clivemont—to accommodate this extra staff and at the same time make extra accommodation available in the Home itself for cases.

The following Table gives the number of total births, still births, infantile deaths, and maternal deaths occurring in the Home annually since the first case was admitted on 5th April, 1939.

TABLE VI.  
DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

	1939					1940					1941					1942					1943					1944					1945					T O T A L
	Weeks		Months			Weeks		Months			Weeks		Months			Weeks		Months			Weeks		Months			Weeks		Months								
	- 1	1-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	- 1	1-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	- 1	1-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	- 1	1-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	- 1	1-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	- 1	1-4	1-3	3-6	6-12						
Cerebro Spinal Fever																			1										1			2				
Diphtherla																																Nil				
Influenza																							1							1		4				
Measles									1	1				1	1																4					
Syphilis																												1				1				
Whooping Cough			1	2	2					2		2	1	1				2			1						1					18				
Other Infectious Diseases											1								1		1											3				
Bronchitis			1	1				1	1			1	2		1			1		1						1						12				
Pneumonia			1	2	1		1	4	3	10			3	2	4			2	3	6			1	5	2	1		4	3	1	1	2	1	1	64	
Other Respiratory Diseases																									1				1				2			
Diarrhoea (gastro enteritis)			3	1		1			1	1		1	2	2	2			3	1	1	1		1	2	1			2	2			1	1	30		
Premature Birth	12	3		1		15	1				20	1	2			16	2	2			9	9				15	2				12	1		123		
Congenital Malformations						4	1	1			2	2	3			2	2		1	1	1	2	2		1		3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	37	
Congenital Debility (marasmus, icterus, etc.)	8	2	1		1	7	4	1	2	1	5	1	4	1		4	1				3	2	1	1		7	1	2	2		2	3	1		68	
Atelectasis	3										3					1					1					2				1				11		
Injury at Birth (Cerebral Haemorrhage)	3					3	2				2					1					2	1				4	1	1			2				22	
Asphyxia (suffocation, overlying)						1		1	1			1			1				1				1					1							8	
Disease of Nervous System		1		1		1		1				1				1				1									1						8	
Meningitis (not T.B.)				1	1																			1											3	
Tuberculosis																				1												1	1		3	
Violence								1		1										1															3	
All Other Causes			2	1	1	2		1	2			1		1	1			1		3	1		1	2				1		1	1	2			25	
	26	6	9	10	6	34	9	11	11	16	32	10	18	8	11	25	5	9	10	15	18	16	9	11	6	29	8	14	9	7	21	11	5	5	1	451
Total Deaths for year			57					81					79					64				60					67				43					
Total Deaths under 1 month			32					43					42					30				34					37				32					
Neo-natal Rate			29.4					33.8					33.1					23.1				24.9					28.2				25.1					
Rate 1 — 12 months			23.0					37.7					29.4					26.6				19.1					22.8				8.9					



	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of Total Births	191	250	393	399	495	424	370
No. of Still Births	10	4	10	5	4	3	3
No. of Infantile Deaths	5	3	9	1	6	6	2
No. of Maternal Deaths	—	—	1	3	1	1	—

Causation of Deaths in live-born infants:—

Cause of Deaths	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Premature Birth,	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Congenital Debility	3	1	4	—	3	3	—
Intracranial haemorrhage, &c.	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Spina bifida, etc.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Atelectasis, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hydrops foetalis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Cause of Maternal Deaths:—

Pulmonary Embolism	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Placenta praevia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Obstetric Shock	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cardiac Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

# MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

## BIRTH RATES.

During the war years the birth rate in Angus increased and from 1941 onwards was higher than in any year since 1930, reaching a peak in 1943. The Angus birth rate continues, as was the case pre-war, to be lower than the rate for Scotland as a whole.

### Birth Rates

Year	Angus	Scotland
1939	14.3	17.4
1940	14.5	17.1
1941	16.1	17.9
1942	16.3	18.1
1943	17.1	18.9
1944	16.4	19.2
1945	16.1	16.9

The illegitimate birth rates during the period also increased, being highest in 1945 with 11.4 illegitimate births per 100 live births. The rates for 1945 and 1942 are the highest recorded since the combined statistics for landward area and the small burghs were issued in 1930. The previous highest rate was 9.96 in 1932.

The following Table shows the rates for Angus compared with Scotland as a whole for the years 1939-1945:—

### Illegitimate Rate

Year	Angus	Scotland
1939	6.6	6.0
1940	7.6	5.9
1941	7.9	6.6
1942	11.2	7.1
1943	9.5	7.6
1944	8.3	7.9
1945	11.4	8.6

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The mortality among infants increased in the first two years, 1940 and 1941, but thereafter declined, and as will be seen from the following Table, the infantile mortality rates for the years 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945 are well below the average of 64.7 for the period 1930-1938:—

## Infantile Mortality.

Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1930	65.9	1939	52.4
1931	75.2	1940	71.5
1932	54.9	1941	62.5
1933	75.5	1942	49.7
1934	48.4	1943	44.0
1935	65.5	1944	51.0
1936	59.6	1945	34.0
1937	73.7		
1938	64.0		

Table VI gives the causes of death among infants according to age, for the seven years 1939-1945. As usual the greatest number of deaths occurred in the first four weeks of infant life, the neo-natal period, and were mainly due to congenital causes and diseases of early infancy. In this respect, although in the year 1945 the Infantile Mortality Rate of 34 was the lowest ever recorded in the County, the neo-natal rate was not appreciably affected. The reduction in the mortality rate for that year was due to the reduced number of deaths in the groups aged 1-12 months. In that year, only one death occurred in the period 6-12 months and that being due to tubercular meningitis.

The following Table gives the mortality rates for infants in the two age periods (a) Neo-natal—under four weeks and (b) 1-12 months:—

Year	Neo-natal Rate Deaths of Infants under 1 month per 1,000 live births	Mortality Rate Infants 1-12 months per 1,000 live births
1939	29.4	23.0
1940	33.8	37.7
1941	33.1	29.4
1942	23.1	26.6
1943	24.9	19.1
1944	28.2	22.8
1945	25.1	8.9

It will be seen from Table VI that the most frequent cause of death in infants in the neo-natal period occurs in the group called congenital conditions and of these prematurity or premature birth is the most common. Following the congenital group, the next most common cause of infantile death is the respiratory group—pneumonia and bronchitis—followed by diarrhoea (gastro enteritis) and whooping cough. This in no way differs from the pre-war position.

The following Table gives the number of births notified to the Medical Officer of Health annually and classified according to the nature



of attendance at birth, together with the total number of Cases of Emergency in which a Medical Practitioner has been called in under Section 22 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915. The fall in the number of emergency cases under Section 22 in the last three years is due to the operation of the new Maternity Scheme formulated under the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937. Under this Scheme, cases have the service of both a Doctor and a Midwife throughout the period of pregnancy, confinement and puerperium, and there is, therefore, no need for the midwife to formally apply for assistance in these cases.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of Births registered occurring in the area,	979	1027	1125	1083	1127	1064	948
No. notified,	784	830	820	838	891	951	884
Classified according to attendance—							
1. Doctor,	635	688	669	728	757	655	652
2. Midwife,	149	142	151	110	134	296	232
Emergency Cases under Section 22 Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915,	31	24	16	8	2	9	2

Throughout the period there has been an increase in the number of births occurring in Institutions and Maternity Homes. This tendency can be accounted for by the housing shortage, to the difficulties in obtaining domestic staff and the increasing popularity of institutional confinement with the advantages it possesses compared with confinement at home. Previous to April, 1939, when the Fyfe-Jamieson Maternity Home in Forfar was opened, there was no institutional accommodation for maternity cases in the administrative area of the County of Angus. At the end of the war period the number of births taking place in this Institution accounted for approximately 30% of the births in the County.

### MATERNITY SERVICES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

A scheme, prepared under this Act and approved by the Department of Health for Scotland, was brought into operation in February, 1943. Practically all County Medical Practitioners participate in the scheme and all areas of the County are covered by the service of at least one medical practitioner.

In the three years since the commencement of the scheme in 1943, 872 cases have taken advantage of the service—218 in 1943, 340 in 1944, and 314 in 1945.

Cases removed to hospital as part of the service numbered 55 in 1943, 42 in 1944, and 26 in 1945. In the majority of cases the reason given was on account of unsuitable housing or domestic difficulties. This accounted for 43 cases in 1943, 33 in 1944, and 13 in 1945. The following Table gives the cause of admission to hospital:—



	1943	1944	1945
Housing or domestic reasons,	43	33	13
Albuminaturia, pre-eclampsia,	2	—	1
Other ante-natal complications,	—	4	—
Abortion,	1	—	—
Induction of Labour,	—	1	—
Placenta praevia, Anti-partumhaemorrhage,	1	—	2
Contracted pelvis,	—	—	1
Breech presentation,	3	1	4
Difficult Labour,	3	2	1
Premature Birth,	1	—	1
Caesarean Section,	1	—	—
Retained placenta,	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia,	—	—	3
Total,	55	42	26

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Maternal Mortality Rate was high in the first four years, but fell considerably in the last two years. The deaths were accounted for under the two headings—puerperal sepsis or other puerperal causes.

Year.	Total Births corrected for transfer	Maternal Deaths corrected for transfer			Maternal Mortality Rate
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.	
1939	1088	3	4	7	6.43
1940	1133	—	5	5	4.41
1941	1263	4	8	12	9.50
1942	1289	4	4	8	6.20
1943	1365	3	5	8	5.86
1944	1312	1	—	1	0.76
1945	1272	—	3	3	2.36

### HOME VISITATION.

With the exception of Forfar Burgh and Carnoustie Burgh and District, the District Nursing Association carry out this work through their nurses on behalf of the County Council. The following Table shows the number of ante-natal visits and visits paid to children up to five years of age by the District Nurses or Health Visitors:—

Year.	Ante-natal Visits.	Number of Visits paid to Children.	
		Under 1 year.	1 - 5 years.
1939	2608	6591	7652
1940	1874	5102	6599
1941	2423	7500	7524
1942	2504	8104	8648
1943	3442	9681	8049
1944	3709	10094	8499
1945	3740	10270	8461

## SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

As the school year commences on the 1st August and ends on the 31st July of the following year, the period covered is for the six years commencing 1st August, 1939, and ending 31st July, 1945.

### EVACUATION.

This period at its commencement saw the Government Evacuation Scheme put into effect. In September, 1939, approximately 5,400 children of school age were received as evacuees into the County, which increased the roll of children attending school by some 42%. Many children after the first evacuation quickly returned home until only 1915 remained at the end of January, 1940. Thereafter, those remaining slowly filtered back to their own homes and in the last war year relatively few children remained. No evacuee was allowed to attend school until a cleanliness inspection showed that this could be done with safety to other children. In these examinations the permanent medical and nursing staff was greatly assisted by the District Nurses and by several medical practitioners who offered and gave invaluable help during this period.

Again in the first fortnight of July, 1940, a comprehensive medical examination was carried out on 337 Angus children on whose behalf application had been received for Overseas Evacuation to the Colonies or America. Of this number less than 10 were evacuated.

Throughout the period all evacuees were examined in the systematic age groups, and all evacuees attending school were afforded all the facilities of the County School Medical Service.

The following Table shows the number of evacuees in the relevant age groups—entrants, aged 9 years and leavers—examined at the systematic examinations.

Year.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
	Government Scheme.	Privately.	Government Scheme.	Privately.	
1939-40	196	134	142	130	602
1940-41	88	66	111	67	332
1941-42	109	38	105	72	324
1942-43	23	21	27	19	90
1943-44	Government Scheme, 39; Privately, 40.				79

The above numbers are excluded from all the statistical Tables which follow and which refer to Angus children only with the exception of the few evacuees present in the area during the Session 1944-1945, who are included.

### GENERAL.

During the period under review one of the most noticeable features has been the increase in verminous conditions especially of the head,

and an increase in the incidence of scabies and impetigo, together with a relaxation in the general standards of cleanliness. Verminous conditions of both body and head increased in the first war year, declining again the following year, but thereafter increasing, and the position in the last war year was worse than pre-war. There was a slight increase of scabies and impetigo in the first war year, but the incidence did not markedly increase until the third war year, Session 1941-1942, reaching a peak in the following Session 1942-1943, declining again in the two following years, but at the end of the war the incidence was still higher than before the war.

As the systematic inspections are notified previously to the parents and the children are prepared for this inspection, the records of these examinations summarised at the end of this section do not indicate the position regarding cleanliness so well as the inspections carried out quarterly by the Nursing Staff. The following Table gives, under each heading, the number of notices sent out to parents where the conditions of cleanliness, etc., were not satisfactory. The last pre-war Session, 1938-1939, is given also for comparison:—

Session.	No of Children examined.	No. of Notices sent to Parents.			
		Cleanliness of Body.	Verminous Body.	Verminous Head, Nits.	Diseases of Skin Scabies & Impetigo.
1938-39	33,118	15	4	180	41
1939-40	32,002	29	64	579	52
1940-41	23,354	33	22	263	28
1941-42	36,336	43	27	442	136
1942-43	41,004	82	56	484	317
1943-44	37,524	67	44	513	158
1944-45	32,180	57	60	586	129

The other noticeable feature has been an improvement in the nutrition of the school children generally. This can be attributed to the introduction of the school meals service, a service which has been of great value to the rural children, many of whom cannot get home for a mid-day meal in contrast to the burgh child. In passing, now that the service of meals in school is to become a permanent feature of the education system, I think tribute should be paid to all those who interested themselves and gave invaluable help to the forerunner of this new service. I refer, of course, to the "soup kitchen" of the rural schools in Angus. This latter service helped to meet the dietary needs of the child who had to be away sometimes before 8 a.m. in the morning and not returning home until nearly 5 p.m. As the growing child requires a properly balanced diet at proper intervals, this new extension of the social system is proving of great benefit especially to the rural pupil.

### SCHOOL CLOSURE.

During the period the following schools were closed for periods due to outbreaks of infectious diseases as undernoted:—

Session.	School.	Period of Closure	Disease.
1939-40	Westmuir	7 days	Chickenpox
1940-41	Airlie	5 "	Measles
	Brechin High School (Infants and Primary 1)	7 "	Chickenpox and Influenza
1941-42	Kingsmuir	4 "	Whooping Cough
	Kirkton of Glenisla	7 "	Whooping Cough
	Airlie	8 "	Scarlet Fever
1942-43	Auchmithie	8 "	Measles
1943-44	Craichie	9 "	German Measles
1944-45	Panbride	4 "	Measles

The following schools were requisitioned by the Services:—Forfar—2 schools, the East and the West, Kirriemuir—Reform Street. Part of Parkhouse School was given over to the A.R.P. organisation of Arbroath Burgh.

The number of schools has fallen from 105 in 1939 to 103 in 1945 by the closing of Watersk and Braes of Coull Primary Schools due to an insufficient number of children attending.

### SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION.

Throughout the period these examinations were completed in all age groups, and in all schools within the session. The only exception was the preliminary vision test at the age of seven in the first war year, which had to be abandoned due to the extra work involved by the inclusion of the evacuees, but all special cases brought to the notice of the Medical Officers were attended to as usual. As in former years, and in accordance with Department of Health instructions, the calendar year was the basis of grouping and, as previously, the groups examined were (a) the entrants, (b) those aged 9 years, (c) the leavers—those aged 14 years, and (d) in secondary schools only those aged 16 years in the calendar year. In addition to the systematic age groups, all age group absentees of previous years and all children found defective at previous inspections were examined. Tables vii, viii, and ix at the end of this section give the statistics relating to the systematic age groups examined in each school year from August, 1939-July, 1945.

### DENTAL SERVICE.

As formerly and until April, 1942, two Dental Officers were employed full time in the dental service and the usual annual visits to all schools in the County and the inspection of all children aged 5-14 years, including the evacuees, was carried out. All children requiring treatment were offered this free and the percentage of acceptances was approximately the same as pre-war—70%. Unlike the medical service, the dental scheme was affected by the call up to the Forces of the Assistant Dental Officer in April, 1942, which thereafter necessitated a modification of the extent of the dental inspection and treatment. The Statistics at the end of this Section—Table X.—indicate the effects of this reduction in staff.

TABLE VII.

## RECORD OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AT THE ANNUAL SYSTEMATIC INSPECTIONS.

Session.	No. of Children on the Register.	Average Attendance.	All age groups of that year.	Absentees from previous years.	Examinations by request.	Found Defective at previous Inspections.	Total examined.	No. of Children notified to parents as defective (excluding dental caries and uncleanliness).
1939-40	12,205	11,361	3967	468	153	1540	6128	130
1940-41	13,064	12,250	3752	481	111	1544	5888	161
1941-42	12,951	11,846	4037	447	102	2056	6642	241
1942-43	12,924	11,902	3871	357	144	2616	6988	238
1943-44	12,800	11,760	4044	382	82	1696	6204	250
1944-45	12,948	12,097	3910	460	143	1690	6203	185

## TABLE III.

RETURN OF NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN (AT ALL AGE GROUPS)  
SUFFERING FROM A PARTICULAR DEFECT.

NATURE OF DEFECT.		1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
1. Clothing unsatisfactory	No. examined	3967	3752	4037	3871	4044	3910
	Percentage	32	15	21	12	11	11
		0.81	0.4	0.52	0.31	0.27	0.28
2. Footgear unsatisfactory	Percentage	30	10	18	8	3	9
3. Cleanliness (a) Head (Nits or Vermin)	Percentage	0.76	0.26	0.45	0.21	0.07	0.23
		120	104	89	108	80	100
	Percentage	3.03	2.76	2.21	2.79	1.97	2.56
(b) Body—Dirty	Percentage	29	33	31	33	30	27
		0.73	0.88	0.76	0.85	0.74	0.69
	Verminous	3	—	2	1	1	2
4. Skin—Ringworm	Percentage	0.08	—	0.05	0.026	0.025	0.05
		—	—	—	—	—	—
	Impetigo	13	10	12	4	5	12
Scabies	Percentage	0.33	0.26	0.29	0.10	0.12	0.31
		19	14	30	35	40	31
	Percentage	0.48	0.37	0.75	0.80	0.99	0.79
Other Diseases	Percentage	27	23	14	13	17	33
		0.68	0.61	0.35	0.33	0.42	0.84
	Percentage	64	77	58	24	16	21
5. Nutrition—Slightly Defective	Percentage	1.61	2.05	1.45	0.62	0.40	0.54
		1	—	—	—	1	—
	Bad	0.25	—	—	—	0.025	—
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE VIII. (Continued)

NATURE OF DEFECT.		1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
6. Mouth and Teeth—Unhealthy	No. examined	3967	3752	4037	3871	4044	3910
	Percentage	73 1.84	73 1.94	65 1.62	60 1.55	42 1.04	21 0.54
7. Nasopharynx							
(a) Nose—Obstruction							
1. For observation		40	34	16	28	25	51
Percentage		1.00	0.91	0.39	0.72	0.62	1.30
2. For treatment		16	15	17	16	21	9
Percentage		0.41	0.4	0.42	0.42	0.52	0.23
Other Conditions		3	6	7	5	7	9
Percentage		0.08	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.17	0.23
(b) Throat—Tonsils							
1. For observation		51	104	99	121	117	113
Percentage		1.28	2.76	2.46	3.12	2.89	1.30
2. For treatment		15	47	57	74	62	41
Percentage		0.38	1.25	1.41	1.91	1.53	1.05
(c) Glands							
1. For observation		12	62	56	115	47	27
Percentage		0.30	1.65	1.39	2.97	1.16	0.69
2. For treatment		—	1	3	1	1	3
Percentage		—	0.026	0.07	0.026	0.025	0.08
8. Eyes—External Diseases							
Blepharitis							
Percentage		3	11	6	11	6	6
		0.08	0.29	0.15	0.28	0.15	0.15
Conjunctivitis							
Percentage		1	3	5	2	5	4
		0.10	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.10
Corneal Ulcer							
Percentage		6	4	5	5	5	3
		0.16	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.08
Strabismus							
Percentage		108	90	101	88	85	89
		2.72	2.40	2.50	2.27	2.10	2.28
Other Diseases							
Percentage		14	8	10	8	12	14
		0.35	0.21	0.25	0.21	0.30	0.36



TABLE VIII. (Continued)

NATURE OF DEFECT.		1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
8. Eyes (Continued)							
Total Number in 50-groups examined excluding entrants		2536	2437	2619	2553	2459	2461
Visual Acuity—Not worse than 6		—	—	—	—	—	—
12		377	356	353	386	321	360
Percentage		14.87	14.60	13.48	15.12	13.05	14.63
Worse than 6		39	42	34	26	31	19
12		1.54	1.72	1.29	1.02	1.26	0.77
Percentage		3967	3752	4037	3871	4044	3910
No. examined							
9. Ears (a) Disease							
Otorrhoea		24	20	24	31	24	23
Percentage		0.6	0.52	0.59	0.80	0.59	0.59
Other Diseases		8	34	33	18	22	26
Percentage		0.2	0.90	0.81	0.46	0.54	0.41
(b) Defective Hearing							
Grade I		45	28	35	47	38	35
Percentage		1.13	0.74	0.86	1.21	0.94	0.89
Grade II		2	4	6	5	—	3
Percentage		0.05	0.11	0.15	0.13	—	0.08
Grade III		—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade IV		—	1	—	1	—	—
Percentage		—	0.026	—	0.026	—	—
10. Speech—Defective Articulation		10	14	23	14	6	12
Percentage		0.25	0.37	0.56	0.36	0.15	0.31
Stammering		15	6	7	8	11	9
Percentage		0.38	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.27	0.23
11. Mental and Nervous Conditions							
(a) Backward (absence, etc.)		11	10	15	8	8	4
Percentage		0.27	0.26	0.37	0.21	0.20	0.10
(b) Dull (intrinsic)		57	70	87	51	62	112
Percentage		1.44	1.86	2.16	1.32	1.53	2.87

TABLE VIII. (Continued)

NATURE OF DEFECT.	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
11. Mental and Nervous Conditions (Contd.)	3967	3752	4037	3871	4044	3910
(c) M.D. Educable	6	11	13	10	7	8
Percentage	0.15	0.29	0.31	0.26	0.17	0.20
M.D. Ineducable	—	—	—	1	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	0.026	—	—
(d) Highly Nervous, Unstable	1	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage	0.025	—	—	—	0.025	—
(e) Difficult Behaviour	—	2	1	1	—	—
Percentage	—	0.05	0.024	0.026	—	—
12. Circulatory System						
Organic Disease—Congenital	3	4	2	3	7	5
Percentage	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.17	0.13
Acquired	4	2	2	5	4	3
Percentage	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.10	0.08
Functional Conditions	2	1	2	4	4	1
Percentage	0.05	0.26	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.025
13. Lungs Chronic Bronchitis	28	26	25	32	24	27
Percentage	0.70	0.69	0.61	0.83	0.59	0.69
Suspected Tuberculosis	2	1	8	2	—	1
Percentage	0.05	0.026	0.20	0.05	—	0.025
Other Diseases (Asthma, etc.)	6	20	11	22	13	17
Percentage	0.16	0.52	0.26	0.57	0.32	0.43
14. Deformities (a) Congenital	12	15	17	12	14	15
Percentage	0.30	0.40	0.42	0.31	0.35	0.38
(b) Acquired						
(1) Infantile paralysis (cerebral palsy)	17	6	13	8	7	5
Percentage	0.43	0.16	0.32	0.21	0.17	0.13
(2) Rickets	3	1	2	7	2	1
Percentage	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.18	0.05	0.025
(3) Other Causes	10	6	20	13	18	9
Percentage	0.25	0.16	0.5	0.33	0.44	0.23
15. Infectious Diseases	5	2	7	—	1	2
Percentage	0.13	0.05	0.17	—	0.025	0.05
16. Other Defects	39	48	47	56	46	62
Percentage	0.97	1.28	1.17	1.44	1.14	1.59

# TABLE IX.

## SUMMARY OF SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION (excluding Mentally Defective Children).

Total Number of Children examined (all age groups of that year)		1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Percentage							
1. Children free from Defects	No.	3892	3659	3922	3800	3966	3786
	Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. (a) Defective Vision—Not worse than 6	No.	3032	2764	3059	2830	3125	2979
	Percentage	77.90	75.54	78.0	74.47	78.80	78.68
	No.	340	304	303	346	285	311
12							
(b) Condition of Teeth or Mouth—Requiring treatment	No.	8.74	8.31	7.73	9.10	7.19	8.22
	Percentage	59	44	40	40	41	19
(c) Both (a) and (b)	No.	1.52	1.20	1.02	1.05	1.03	0.08
	Percentage	7	4	8	14	8	3
3. Children suffering from ailments from which complete recovery expected in a few weeks	No.	0.17	0.11	0.20	0.37	0.20	0.08
	Percentage	221	273	213	258	206	224
	No.	5.68	7.46	5.43	6.80	5.19	5.92
4. (a) Children suffering from ailments from which a	No.	162	211	219	247	231	183
(a) cure is considered possible	Percentage	4.16	5.77	5.58	6.50	5.82	4.83
(b) improvement only possible	No.	71	59	80	65	70	67
	Percentage	1.83	1.61	2.04	1.71	1.77	1.77

**TABLE X.**  
**SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.**

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
No. of Schools in the County	104	104	102	102	102	102
No. of Schools visited	104	104	71	61	65	58
No. of children examined	10,922	10,575	7852	5175	4381	4527
No. found to require treatment	5120	5796	5059	24	2345	2132
No. accepting treatment	3586	4136	3182	1615	1632	1505
No. actually treated	3586	4136	3107	1565	1543	1410
No. of fillings of permanent teeth	1223	1344	1040	357	887	649
No. of extractions of permanent teeth	1125	924	790	110	540	437
No. of extractions of temporary teeth	3031	4117	3287	1666	2003	1766
No. of children treated as emergencies	404	326	199	182	137	177

To The Department of Health for Scotland and  
The County Council of the County of Angus.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit summary report of the Sanitary Department for the period 1939 to 1945.

During most of this period my late respected chief, Dr Norman J. Sinclair, was County Sanitary Inspector and my brief report does not do full justice to all his efforts during those years.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
R. TAYLOR,  
County Sanitary Inspector.

## WATER SUPPLY.

In a County such as this where the water supply is mostly from wells and springs and where so much of the land is arable, complaints about water are numerous, often justified and difficult to remedy. Every complaint, however, is fully investigated and the best possible arrangements made in the circumstances. These are at best only palliatives, the only permanent solution being regional schemes, not only to ensure a pure supply but also to provide sufficient and in the proper form to enable the modernising of houses, the provision of new houses at suitable points, and to permit this County to keep its place in the forefront of agriculture.

All this is fundamental and fully realised by everyone concerned. The big difficulty is to provide such ambitious schemes at a rate not crippling to the County. This can only be done in such a scattered area if the present proposals for Loch Lee and Lintrathen Loch merit a substantial grant from the Government.

During this period one Special District, viz. Ferryden, was extended to take in an area to be used for future housing schemes. This Special District experienced difficulties with its supplies, mainly due to insufficient head to reach the higher lying subjects. The District Committee have considered this problem for some time and steps are now being taken to introduce a booster. This should be of inestimable value to the village which, although it has been a Special Water Supply and Drainage District for many years, has still a large proportion of the houses without water supply and sanitary accommodation of any kind.

## DRAINAGE.

There are now eight Special Drainage Districts in the County; those of Newbigging and Wellbank being completed in 1939. All, with the exception of Ferryden, have sewage plants, while Ferryden discharges into a tidal water. The effluents from these plants were sampled periodically.

The plants are kept in order usually by part-time employees throughout the various District Committees. This has often been a source of trouble and ultimately of considerable expense, owing either to the plant being neglected or the employee having insufficient knowledge of the business. Recently, however, the Public Health Committee placed the responsibility on this Department to supervise the work and I would here ask for the co-operation and support of the District Committees to this end.

## MILK.

While in most branches of our work very little real progress can be recorded during this period, I am glad to say this is not so with respect to milk production. When, in 1938, the premium for Standard milk was introduced quite a number of dairymen took advantage of it, and by 1944, when the premium for Tuberculin Tested milk was increased, it had an immediate appeal. Advantage was taken of these stimulants and considerable improvements in the structural condition of dairy premises were effected.

The following table shows the progress made since 1937 :

YEAR ENDING	DESIGNATION			TOTAL
	Certified	Tuberculin Tested	Standard	
1937	2	4	—	6
1938	6	7	29	42
1945	13	23	34	70

This total of 70 designated licences represents about 33% of the dairy herds in the County, but since the designated herds are on the average much larger than the others, the quantity of designated milk will probably be well over 50% of the total production.

Unfortunately, lack of staff prevented bacteriological examination of milks during this period, but in 1943 Dundee City Sanitary Department agreed to take samples, on our behalf, of all designated milk going into their area. (These samples were taken on arrival of the milk at the dealers' premises.) Where samples proved unsatisfactory the farms were visited by our own staff and follow-up samples taken at the farm. By this means a considerable improvement was made in the designated milk going to Dundee, so much so that by 1944 we attempted, on a modest scale, to sample a few of the designated producers in other areas of the County, and especially prior to granting designated licences.

The following table gives some details of the samples taken :—

Year	Certified		Tuberculin Tested		Pasteurised		Standard		Ordinary		Totals
	Complied	Did not comply	Complied	Did not comply	Complied	Did not comply	Complied	Did not comply	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
1943	20	10	10	1	—	—	88	34	1	1	165
1944	34	9	78	10	1	—	101	12	—	2	247
1945	52	8	57	26	8	3	102	29	5	7	297

In 1945 the pasteurising plant at Brechin was converted to H.T.S.T.



During 1945 plans were submitted for new dairy premises to be operated on the cattle court system with a recorder-releaser plant. These premises were eventually completed and in operation before the end of the year. Since this system of dairying would appear to be well suited to the type of farm buildings and also to the system of farming in this area, it will probably become increasingly popular.

### MEAT.

In 1939 there were five public slaughterhouses in the County, viz. Brechin, Carnoustie, Forfar, Kirriemuir, and Montrose, and three private slaughterhouses, two at Friockheim and one at Edzell. Shortly after the War started Carnoustie and the three private premises were closed and later Kirriemuir was also closed. This left only three public slaughterhouses and simplified the inspection of meat in the County. The Detention Officer did the inspection at Brechin and Forfar, while the veterinary surgeon carried on himself at Montrose.

I have no figures to show comparisons between pre-1939 and the War years, but the amount of meat condemned from 1939 on must be several times what it was previously, due to the different class of animals going to the local slaughterhouses.

Table 'A' appended gives the number of the various animals slaughtered each year in the County and also the amounts of meat condemned.

### FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

Table "B" appended shows the number of samples taken under the above Act.

Thirty prosecutions were taken during the period, of which twenty-seven were successful, resulting in fines totalling £88 5/-.

TABLE " A "

TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT CONDEMNED.

Year	No. of Animals Slaughtered.				Meat Condemned in Lbs.			
	Oxen	Sheep	Pigs	Totals	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Totals
1939	4,152	4,383	2,388	10,923	40,013	2,576	1,852	44,441
1940	5,582	16,143	1,801	23,526	89,287	6,859	1,761	97,907
1941	4,432	20,433	591	25,456	98,418	6,351	2,057	106,826
1942	5,023	22,309	346	27,678	94,108	5,577	1,196	100,881
1943	4,995	20,597	267	25,859	81,124	3,988	534	85,646
1944	5,405	19,255	283	24,943	89,271	6,134	751	96,156
1945	5,132	22,283	238	27,653	94,846	6,708	1,357	102,911
Totals	34,721	125,403	5,914	166,038	587,067	38,193	9,508	634,768

TABLE " B "

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

Place Taken	1939				1940				1941				1942				1943				1944				1945			
	Milks		Other than Milks		Milks		Other than Milks		Milks		Other than Milks		Milks		Other than Milks		Milks		Other than Milks		Milks		Other than Milks		Milks		Other than Milks	
	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine
Landward Area	40	2	15	1	25	—	7	—	23	—	1	—	7	3	—	—	34	4	—	—	22	5	—	—	14	—	—	—
Brechin	6	3	—	—	15	1	2	—	22	1	—	—	19	5	—	—	20	2	2	—	12	1	1	—	9	—	—	—
Carnoustie	20	2	25	—	12	—	7	1	16	2	10	1	10	1	—	—	11	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Forfar	20	5	24	—	27	4	9	1	21	3	—	—	23	3	—	—	12	2	—	—	14	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Kirriemuir	16	2	10	—	9	—	21	1	14	1	17	—	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monifieth	14	1	25	1	14	—	10	1	12	2	—	—	16	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montrose	6	—	8	—	14	—	12	—	—	1	—	—	7	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	10	1	—	—
	112	15	107	2	116	5	68	4	108	10	28	1	104	15	1	—	91	9	2	—	73	6	5	—	44	1	—	—



COUNTY OF ANGUS

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R E P O R T

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

The County Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1946



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
 RAVENSWOOD,  
 FORFAR, September, 1947.

To—

The County Council of Angus.  
 The Town Councils of Brechin, Carnoustie, Kirriemuir,  
 Monifieth, and Montrose.  
 The Department of Health for Scotland.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland, Circular No. 31/1947, I herewith submit my Report on the Health of the County during the year 1946, together with a Report on the School Medical Service for the year ending 31st July, 1946.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MACFARLANE THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.





## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health, ... ..	J. M. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, ...	JOSEPH WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., commenced duty April, 1946.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Schools), ... ..	HILDA L. LAIDLAW, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Superintendent, Noranside Sanatorium	GRAHAM L. BIRNIE, M.B., Ch.B.
Chief Dental Officer, ... ..	ANTHONY L. CADENHEAD, L.D.S.
Assistant Dental Officer, ... ..	THOMAS M. SMITH, L.D.S.
County Sanitary Inspector, ... ..	ROBERT A. TAYLOR.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, ... ..	JOHN S. BEEDIE. DAVID G. ABERCROMBY. WILLIAM D. B. CRIGHTON.
Milk Officer, ... ..	CHRISTIAN J. W. GALL commenced duty June, 1946.

## HEALTH VISITORS AND NURSING STAFF.

AGNES M. FYFE, ... ..	Midwife and Health Visitor, Forfar Burgh.
MARY R. GORDON, ... ..	Health Visitor.
EDITH M. SMART, ... ..	Health Visitor.
MARIE YOUNG, ... ..	Health Visitor.

## OFFICE STAFF.

MARGARET I. O. CRIGHTON, ...	Senior Clerkess—School Medical Service.
DOROTHEA SHARPE, ... ..	Clerkess-Typist.
HELEN W. McQUATTIE, ... ..	Junior Clerkess-Typist.
SHEILA E. BROWN, ... ..	Clerkess-Typist, Sanitary Department.

## PART-TIME STAFF.

Superintendent of Nurses and Super- visor of Midwives, ... ..	MARGARET J. URQUHART.
Meat Inspectors, ... ..	W. J. RICE, M.R.C.V.S., Montrose. W. W. YOUNG, M.R.C.V.S., Brechin. and Staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forfar.
Eye Specialist, ... ..	Dr. ALLISTER MACGILLIVRAY.
Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, ...	Dr. ROBERT P. MATHERS.
Consultant Surgeon, Noranside Sanatorium, ... ..	Professor R. C. ALEXANDER.

## VITAL STATISTICS

The following statistics of the County include the Burghs:—

### POPULATION.

The Register General has estimated the mid-year population of the County for the year 1946 to be 75,817, which is an increase of 2,417 on the estimated mid-year population of 1945. The 1931 Census population was 76,790.

### BIRTHS.

The Birth-rate continues to increase, being 19.7 for the year 1946 compared with 16.1 for the previous year. This is the highest recorded Birth-rate since the year 1921.

The following Table shows (a) the number of births occurring in the Landward Area of the County and in the Burghs (Registered Births), and (b) the number of births allocated to the Landward Area and the Burghs according to the mother's residence (Corrected for Transfer):—

	Registered.	Corrected for Transfer.
Landward Area, - - -	351	774
Brechin Burgh, - - -	50	136
Carnoustie Burgh, - - -	19	94
Forfar Burgh, - - -	510	159
Kirriemuir Burgh, - - -	23	62
Monifieth Burgh, - - -	13	59
Montrose Burgh, - - -	125	253
Total for County, - - -	1091	1537

As reported in the Report for the years 1939-1945 the number of women resident in the County being confined outwith the area continues to increase.

Illegitimate births corrected for transfer numbered 137 or 8.9 per cent., a fall of 2.5 per cent. compared with 1945.

### STILL BIRTHS.

The number of Still Births corrected for transfer numbered 46, giving a Still Birth Rate of 29 per 1000 total births. This is an increase on the previous year, when 33 Still Births, giving a rate of 25, was recorded. The figure for Scotland for 1946 was 32.

### DEATHS.

The total number of deaths corrected for transfer was 1055, giving a Death Rate of 13.9 compared with 1029 deaths and a rate of 14.0 for the previous year.

The deaths were distributed in the various age groups as follows:—

Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
From 1- 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
"    5-10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
"    10-15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
"    15-25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
"    25-35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
"    35-45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
"    45-55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
"    55-65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
"    65-75 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
"    75-85 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	287
Over 85 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	113

During 1946 the diseases responsible for the largest number of deaths were as follows:—

Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory system, 318; Diseases of the Nervous system (including 164 due to Cerebral Haemorrhage), 184; Malignant diseases, 140; Respiratory diseases, 82; Diseases of the Digestive system, 33; Tuberculosis, 42, including 35 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There were 63 violent deaths during the year, including 7 by suicide and 19 by road accidents.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of infant deaths, 68, was an increase of 25 on last year's figure. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 44 per 1000 live births compared with 34 last year.

Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Congenital Malformations, and other diseases peculiar to early infancy accounted for 45 deaths, Pneumonia or Bronchitis 10, Diarrhoea and diseases of the digestive system 5, diseases of the nervous system 3, other conditions 5.

#### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The total deaths from Tuberculosis was 42 compared with 33 in 1945. The pulmonary form of the disease accounted for 35 deaths compared with 26 in the previous year, while in the non-pulmonary form, the number of deaths, namely 7, was the same as last year.

The death rate from Tuberculosis—all forms—was 0.55 in 1946 compared with 0.45 in 1945. The following Table shows the fluctuations in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis since 1939:—

Year	Tuberculosis—all forms		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate	No of Deaths.	Rate.
1939	37	0.49	30	0.39	7	0.10
1940	35	0.46	26	0.34	9	0.12
1941	35	0.47	25	0.33	10	0.14
1942	47	0.63	37	0.50	10	0.13
1943	39	0.53	29	0.39	10	0.14
1944	47	0.64	31	0.42	16	0.22
1945	33	0.45	26	0.35	7	0.10
1946	42	0.55	35	0.46	7	0.09

## DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 11 deaths from the Principal Epidemic Diseases during 1946, giving a death rate of 0.15. The causes of death were—Influenza 9, Measles 1, and Whooping Cough 1. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or Cerebro-spinal Fever.

## SENILE DEATHS.

The number of persons attaining the age of 65 and upwards was 660, giving a Senile Death Rate of 60.5.

## MATERNAL DEATHS.

There were three deaths, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 2.6 per 1000 live and still births. The rate for Scotland was 2.2.

TABLE I.

Details regarding the vital statistics of the County will be found in Tables I and II.

	Number Registered in District	Transfers		No. Corrected for Transfers			Rate per 1000 of Est. Pop. (Both Sexes)	
		Out	In	Both Sexes	Males	Females		
Live Births (including Illegitimate)	1091	380	826	1537	793	744	19.7	
Live Births— Illegitimate	87	31	81	137	67	70	(2)	8.9
Still Births	25	10	31	46	27	19	(3)	29
Marriages	557	—	—	—	—	—		7.1
Deaths— All causes	1054	285	286	1055	459	596	x	13.9
Tuberculosis— All Forms	—	—	—	42	22	20		0.55
Tuberculosis— Respiratory System	—	—	—	35	19	16		0.46
Principal Epidemic Dis. (1)	—	—	—	11	5	6		0.15
Children aged under One Year	—	—	—	68	41	27	(4)	44

(1) Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fevers, cerebro-spinal fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza, and measles. (2) Per 100 live births. (3) Per 1000 total births (including still births). (4) Per 1000 live births.

x Rate adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution — 11.5.

**TABLE II.**  
**Return showing Causes of Death at the**  
**Different Age-Periods during 1946.**

Causes of Death.		At all											85 and	
		Ages	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	over
Typhoid Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(incl. Paratyphoid)	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of	M	19	—	—	1	—	1	4	3	6	2	2	—	—
Respiratory System	F	16	—	—	—	—	7	3	4	1	1	—	—	—
Other Forms of	M	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	F	4	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Influenza	M	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infectious or	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
parasitic diseases	F	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer, malignant	M	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	10	25	9	—
tumours	F	90	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	8	18	27	23	5
Tumours, non-	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
malignant or														
not defined	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute rheumatism	M	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	1	—
Other general	M	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—
diseases	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	—
Meningitis,	M	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of														
Spinal Cord	F	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cerebral	M	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	20	30	7
Haemorrhage, &c.	F	97	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	12	29	36	12
Other Diseases of	M	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
Nervous System	F	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Heart Disease	M	127	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	9	21	36	44	10
	F	166	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	16	51	57	30
Other circulatory	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	2
diseases	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	3	6
Bronchitis	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	2
	F	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	4
Pneumonia	M	14	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	3	—
	F	28	6	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	8	3	—



TABLE III.

Return of Cases of Infectious Disease Notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and Confirmed during the Year 1946.

DISEASE.		At Age—Years.										Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
		At all ages.		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		
		1.	2.										
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M.	1		1								1	—
	F.												
Chickenpox	M.												
	F.												
Cholera	M.												
	F.												
Continued Fever	M.												
	F.												
Diphtheria	M.	1				1						1	—
	F.	4		1	1		1	1				4	
Dysentery	M.	3					2	7				3	—
	F.	3					1			1		3	—
Encephalitis	M.												
Lethargica	F.												
Erysipelas	M.	8			1	2		2	2	1		3	5
	F.	8			1	1			2	4		1	7
Jaundice, Acute	M.	3					3					3	—
Infective	F.												
Malaria	M.	2				1	1					1	1
	F.												
Measles	M.												
	F.												
Opthalmia Neonatorum	M.												
	F.	2	2									—	2
Plague	M.												
	F.												
Pneumonia, Acute	M.	9	1		2	3		1	1	1		3	6
Influenzal	F.	6				1		1	3	1		1	5
Pneumonia, Acute	M.	50	1	8	8	5	4	5	9	10		27	23
Primary	F.	44	4	2	3	3	5	4	14	9		18	26
Carry forward	M.	77	2	9	11	12	10	9	12	12		42	35
	F.	67	6	3	5	6	7	6	19	15		27	40



TABLE III (Continued).

DISEASE.	At Age—Years.										
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Brought forward	M. 77 F. 67	2 6	9 3	11 5	12 6	10 7	9 6	12 19	12 15	42 27	35 40
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	M.										
Poliomyelitis, Acute	F. 1 M.		1							1	—
Puerperal Fever	F.										
Puerperal Pyrexia	M. 2 F. 7				1		1			1	1
Scarlet Fever	M. 40 F. 46	—	8	26	5	1	2			33	7
Smallpox	M. 40 F. 46	1	8	35	2					39	7
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	M. 32 F. 23			1	10	8	4	7	2	23	9
Tuberculosis—Non Pulmonary	M. 9 F. 3		1	4	2	2	3	1	1	16	7
Typhoid Fever	M. 1 F.		1	1		1			1	4	5
Para Typhoid Fever A.	M.									1	2
Para Typhoid Fever B.	F.									1	—
Typhus Fever	M.										
Whooping Cough	F.										
Total	M. 159 F. 149	2 7	18 13	42 42	29 17	22 21	13 12	19 20	14 17	103 92	56 57

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table III. gives the return of Infectious Diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health and confirmed during the year.

### CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

The incidence of this disease, which increased during the war years, has now declined, only one case occurring during 1946 with recovery in hospital.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

One case of typhoid, which terminated fatally, was notified during the year. The patient was an inmate of a Mental Institution.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Sixteen cases were notified and admitted to hospital, but of these only five were confirmed as suffering from diphtheria. Of the five confirmed cases, only one, a child of 7 years with a mild attack of the disease, had been previously immunised. There were no deaths. The ages of the confirmed cases were 3, 7, 19, 31, and 43 years. Of the eleven non-confirmed cases, 6 were found to be suffering from tonsillitis, 3 from Vincent's Angina and 2 from Scarlet Fever.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The response to the diphtheria immunisation scheme continued to be most satisfactory. At the end of the school year in July, 96% of the children in attendance at school had been immunised. The majority of children are now immunised before the age of 5 years, either privately or by the County Scheme, but a number of parents, more especially in the rural areas, do not take advantage of the scheme until the child enters school at the age of 5 years.

The number of children to whom a course of immunisation had been given and regarded as completed during 1946 was 770. This figure does not include those treated privately.

The following Table gives the number of children, grouped according to year of birth, who have been immunised through the County Scheme in each year since its inauguration in 1941. The figures given include the school children in Arbroath Burgh.

Date of Birth	Immunised during the Year						Total. 1941-1946
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	to Oct., 1946.	
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	—	1	79	80
1944	—	—	—	—	46	245	291
1943	—	—	—	60	155	122	337
1942	—	3	56	120	126	70	375
1941	9	92	90	42	36	62	331
1940	104	129	33	19	45	83	413
1939	367	165	47	56	75	47	757
1938	400	140	58	89	37	24	748
1937	443	240	95	22	15	12	827
1936	728	238	34	14	3	7	1024
1935	957	91	23	5	5	5	1086
1934	1027	63	14	11	8	6	1129
1933	1082	65	12	7	2	3	1171
1932	1153	60	16	4	3	3	1239
1931	1086	75	7	5	1	1	1175
1930	1213	70	8	3	—	—	1294
1929 or earlier	3777	420	123	2	3	1	4326
	12,346	1851	616	459	561	770	16,603

### SCARLET FEVER.

Eighty-six confirmed cases occurred during 1946 compared with 55 in 1945, 96 in 1944, 185 in 1943, and 188 in 1942.

Seventy-two were treated in hospital and 14 at home. There were no deaths.

### ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

Ninety-four cases of Primary Pneumonia were notified during 1946 compared with 63 in 1945, 90 in 1944, and 87 in 1943. Forty-five cases were treated in hospital and forty-nine at home.

Fifteen cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified compared with 4 in 1945, 7 in 1944, and 22 in 1943.

### PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Two cases of Fever were notified. One case was admitted to hospital. There were no deaths.

Seven cases of Pyrexia were notified and all were treated in hospital. This is an increase compared with previous years, the average for the decennium 1936-1945 being 3.2. There were no deaths.

### ERYSIPELAS.

Sixteen cases were notified, and of these four were treated in hospital. This is a considerable reduction in incidence compared with previous years, the average annual notifications for the ten year period 1936-1945 being 36.3 cases.

## NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Information regarding these is obtained from the Health Visitors and Head Teachers. Whooping cough was prevalent throughout the County during the late spring and early summer and the incidence of measles (morbili) greatly increased during the latter part of the year. One death was recorded in each of these diseases. Both occurred in the age group 1 - 5 years.

## TUBERCULOSIS

### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 57 new cases were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and of these 55 were confirmed. The following table shows that the largest number of cases occurred in the age groups 15-25 years and 25-35 years.

Return of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during 1946.

	Under								Total	Confirmed	
	5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards		Under 15	15 and upwards
Male	1	1	—	10	8	5	7	2	34	1	31
Female	—	—	1	6	11	3	1	1	23	1	22
Total	1	1	1	16	19	8	8	3	57	2	53

The incidence of the disease, although considerably lower than in the years 1943-1944, is higher than pre-war, as will be seen from the following table which gives the number of cases notified and the number of cases confirmed annually since 1936.

Year.	No. of Cases notified.	No. of Cases confirmed.
1936	39	39
1937	40	
1938	25	22
1939	39	34
1940	39	34
1941	61	59
1942	70	59
1943	87	82
1944	74	70
1945	57	56
1946	57	55

### NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Twelve cases were notified and confirmed as suffering from the non-pulmonary form of the disease. This is a considerable decrease compared with previous years as is shown in the following table:—

Notifications of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1936-1946.

Year.	No. of Cases notified.	No. of Cases confirmed.
1936	42	42
1937	45	45
1938	41	41
1939	32	26
1940	36	32
1941	40	40
1942	47	43
1943	34	30
1944	28	28
1945	22	22
1946	12	12

The following Table gives the notifications during the year, grouped according to sex and age.

Return of Cases of Non pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during 1946.

	Confirmed								Under 15 and	
	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards	Total	15 upwards
Male	1	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	9	5
Female	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Total	2	4	1	2	2	—	—	1	12	7

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of persons dying from Tuberculosis (all forms) increased in 1946 compared with 1945. The number dying from the respiratory form of the disease was, with the exception of the year 1942, greater than any year since 1935. The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 42 (35 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary).

The following table gives the number of deaths from Tuberculosis with the respective Death Rate per 1000 population for the years 1935-1946.

Year.	Tuberculosis, all forms.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Number of Deaths.	Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Rate.
1935	40	0.52	35	0.45	5	0.06
1936	42	0.54	24	0.31	18	0.23
1937	37	0.48	33	0.42	4	0.06
1938	38	0.50	31	0.40	7	0.10
1939	37	0.49	30	0.39	7	0.10
1940	35	0.46	26	0.34	9	0.12
1941	35	0.47	25	0.33	10	0.14
1942	47	0.63	37	0.50	10	0.13
1943	39	0.53	29	0.39	10	0.14
1944	47	0.64	31	0.42	16	0.22
1945	33	0.45	26	0.35	7	0.10
1946	42	0.55	35	0.46	7	0.09

There are 214 persons in the County known to be suffering from Tuberculosis as detailed in the following Table:—

PULMONARY.		Under							65 and upwards	Total.
		5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65		
1. Sputum not present	Male	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
	Female	—	2	3	5	4	1	—	—	15
2. Sputum present but not examined	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
3. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found	Male	—	—	—	7	19	14	13	2	55
	Female	—	—	—	15	24	8	7	—	54
4. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found	Male	—	—	—	7	7	3	3	—	20
	Female	—	—	—	4	1	3	2	—	10
Total		—	2	3	40	56	29	27	4	161

#### NON-PULMONARY.

1. Abdominal	Male	—	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	7
	Female	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	5
2. Spine	Male	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
	Female	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine)	Male	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
	Female	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	6
4. Superficial glands	Male	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	7
	Female	2	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	9
5. Lupus	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Female	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	7
6. Other parts or organs	Male	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		4	11	9	8	8	7	5	1	53

Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Total	4	13	12	48	64	36	32	5	214
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#### TREATMENT.

The number of cases which received Institutional treatment for Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary tuberculosis is shown in the following Table:

	In Institutions on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31.
PULMONARY.						
Adults	M	10	18	6	2	20
	F	22	22	15	13	16
Children	M	—	1	1	—	—
	F	—	1	—	—	1
NON-PULMONARY.						
Adults	M	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	2
Children	M	—	1	1	—	—
	F	—	3	1	—	2
Total	33		47	24	15	41

As reported previously, staffing of the Sanatorium at Noranside continued to be a difficult and serious problem, resulting in a reduction in the number of beds actually available for cases. All non-pulmonary cases were admitted to Stracathro Hospital. The pulmonary cases were admitted to either Noranside or the Fever Hospital, Forfar.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES.

From the return of new cases attending at the Clinic, Dundee, during 1946, all types of Venereal Disease in the male had markedly increased. This was due probably to a larger male civilian population following on demobilisation from the forces. The number of female cases affected remains at the same high level as in 1945.

The number of both sexes attending for investigation and found not to be suffering from venereal disease was also greater than in previous years signifying that the propaganda campaign initiated by the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland is still having effect.

The following Table shows the number of new cases attending the Clinic in Dundee during 1946 together with the war years for comparison. :—

	NEW CASES ATTENDING V.D. CLINIC.															
	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Syphilis	4	4	4	2	3	2	7	9	5	12	7	6	4	13	29	19
Gonorrhoea	22	6	16	8	18	15	18	21	10	27	11	20	10	17	63	13
Other V.D.	4	—	3	—	8	—	3	—	5	—	3	—	5	8	27	6
Total Venereal	30	10	23	10	29	17	28	30	20	39	21	26	19	38	119	38
Total— both sexes	40		33		46		58		59		47		57		157	
Not Venereal	5	5	7	—	5	10	10	11	10	13	17	17	13	18	46	24



## REGULATION 33B.

No double contact notices were received during the year naming a suspected person as the source of contact. In the case of single contact notices eleven were received naming the suspected contact. Of these notices, 9 cases were followed up and 7 of these were persuaded to attend a centre for investigation. Six cases were found to be suffering from venereal disease. Two cases refused to attend or failed to attend for investigation. In the two cases not followed up, insufficient information was available to identify the suspect. It should be noted that no official action can be taken in regard to single contact notices and attendance at a centre for investigation can only be by persuasion in these cases.

	1943	1944	1945	1946
Two or more notices	3	—	1	—
Formal action taken	—	—	1	—
Single notices	3	6	2	11
Informal action taken	3	1	1	9
No action taken (untraced, etc.)	—	—	—	2
Found suffering from V.D.	—	—	—	6
Still under investigation	—	—	—	1
Failed or refused to attend	—	—	—	2

## HOSPITALS.

As mentioned in my last report, the difficulty experienced in obtaining nursing and domestic staff for the hospitals continued throughout 1946. This problem was particularly difficult at Noranside Sanatorium and also to a lesser degree at the Fever Hospital, Forfar, which also admits cases of tuberculosis.

### BROOMFIELD HOSPITAL, MONTROSE.

During the year the Council agreed to this hospital being converted into a residential home for children. The hospital will then come under the control of the Assistance Committee.

### COUNTY FEVER HOSPITAL, WHITEHILLS, FORFAR.

During the year, 183 cases were admitted and there were 11 deaths all from chronic and advanced pulmonary tuberculosis. There were no deaths from any other infectious disease.

The following Table gives the cases admitted during the year:—

	Carried forward from 1945.	Admitted 1946.	Confirmed.	Discharged 1946.	Died.	In Hospital 31/12/46
Searlet Fever	6	69	66	69	—	3
Scarlet Fever and Chickenpox	—	8	8	6	—	2
Chiekenpox	—	14	14	13	—	1
Diphtheria	4	19	5	8	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	23	23	14	11	6
Measles	—	12	13	12	—	1
Pneumonia	—	6	3	3	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	5	5	5	—	—
Dysentery	—	5	3	3	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	—	1	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	4	4	4	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	3	3	3	—	—
Meningitis	—	3	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glandular Fever	—	1	1	1	—	—
Scabies	—	1	1	1	—	—
Other Conditions (Investigation, etc., and cases not con- firmed as Infectious Diseases	—	7	32	32	—	—
Total	18	183	183	176	11	14

The cases of Scarlet Fever were mostly mild and all recovered. Complications occurred in 5 cases—2 developed otitis media; 2 developed nephritis, and there was one case of rheumatic fever as a complication. All recovered without residual effects.

An outbreak of Chickenpox and Scarlet Fever, concurrently, in the Children's Orthopaedic Ward at Stracathro Hospital accounts for the mixed infection.

Of the 5 cases of Diphtheria only one was severe in type. The case was a child of seven years never previously immunised who developed cardiac complications and had a very prolonged convalescence.

The cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted were, with one exception, female cases—19 suffering from chronic and advanced disease and 3 early cases admitted on account of unsuitable home conditions being later transferred to Noranside when accommodation there became available.

#### COUNTY HOSPITAL, BRECHIN.

The type of cases admitted are mainly the infirm, chronic sick and the incurable. Practically all are bed cases. The number of applications for admission always exceed the beds available and there is a standing waiting list.

During the year 1946, Dr Leishman, Brechin, Physician to the hospital for 34 years, retired and was succeeded by Dr Grant, Brechin. Dr Leishman's service extended back to the period when the hospital was owned by the Brechin Town Council and served as the Burgh Isolation Hospital.

The number of cases admitted, discharged, or dying during the year were as follows:—

In Hospital 1/1/46.		Admitted during year.		Discharged during year.		Died during year.		In Hospital 31/12/46.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	17	6	10	1	2	5	6	7	19

#### FYFE-JAMIESON MATERNITY HOME.

During the year 462 births (including 6 twin births) occurred in the Home. There were no maternal deaths. Of the 462 births, one child born two months prematurely only survived for two days, and 12 infants were still born, giving the very low Infant Mortality Rate of 2.2 and a Still Birth Rate of 36.

Seven women admitted to the Fyfe-Jamieson Home were subsequently transferred to the Dundee Royal Infirmary for confinement on account of Small Pelvis and prolonged labour 3 cases; Toxaemia and Ante-partum Haemorrhage 2 cases; Pre-eclamptic toxaemia 1 case; for Caesarean Section 1 case.

Two cases confined in the home were admitted to the Fever Hospital on account of Puerperal Pyrexia. Both recovered.

### NORANSIDE SANATORIUM.

In 1945 the Public Health Committee decided to appoint a Medical Superintendent resident in the Sanatorium and in November of that year Dr Graham Leslie Birnie was appointed to this position. He commenced duty on the 1st January, 1946. Dr Birnie's first Annual Report follows:

#### REPORT BY Dr G. LESLIE BIRNIE, Medical Superintendent.

The year has been marked by extreme difficulty in obtaining staff. This is particularly true of female staff and therefore the number of female patients had to be reduced. Male nurses were increased in number, but obviously they cannot do much for female patients. Because of the staffing difficulty the number of patients fell from 80 at the beginning of 1946 to 57 at the end of the year. As will be seen from the following Tables, Greenock suffered most because of this reduction. No Greenock patients were admitted during the year and 16 Greenock patients were discharged leaving only 3 Greenock patients in the Sanatorium at the end of the year.

#### ADMISSIONS.

Fifty-two patients were admitted during the year, 28 being male and 24 female, and their distribution was as follows:—

Angus		Perthshire		Perth City	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
17	11	9	5	3	7

#### DISCHARGES.

During the year 62 patients were discharged, 29 male and 33 female. The distribution of these discharges was as follows:—

Angus		Perthshire		Perth City		Greenock		West Riding of Yorkshire	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6	13	7	7	2	10	13	3	1	

Of these 62, 29 were discharged as quiescent, 14 were discharged as Improved, 4 were discharged un-improved, and 12 were transferred to other hospitals. The remaining three were in for too short a period for us to judge any alteration in their condition.

#### DEATHS.

Nine patients died during the year—5 male and 4 female—and their distribution was as follows:—

Angus		Perthshire		Perth City	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2	2	3	1	—	1

## TREATMENT.

Of the patients remaining in the Sanatorium at the end of the year, their distribution was as follows:—

Angus		Perthshire		Perth City		Greenock	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18	13	12	3	4	4	1	2

Of these, 20 were on Artificial Pneumothorax, and of these 20 4 were bilateral A.P.s. Eleven courses of gold were being given, 8 intravenous and 3 intramuscularly. Two courses of intravenous calcium were being given.

During the year 45 patients were treated with gold and 3 were treated with calcium. Twenty three Artificial Pneumothorax were induced. 1,443 A.P. refills were given. Fourteen patients who were being treated by Artificial Pneumothorax underwent thoracotomy and adhesion section.

Five patients had phrenic crushes performed.

Four patients were sent to Hairmyres for thoracoplasty. Of these, 3 returned to Noranside, and one of these three has since been discharged, one is about to be discharged, and one is still convalescing. The fourth patient remains in Hairmyres.

Sixteen aspirations of pleural cavities were performed and in addition, 33 pleural cavities were drained and washed out with Asechloramid-T.

## X-RAY.

One thousand, one hundred and fifty-nine plates were taken. Two thousand and ninety-two patients were screened. One hundred and thirty-two out patients were X-Rayed during the year.

## LABORATORY.

Three thousand, one hundred and thirty-six specimens of sputum were examined. Forty-nine cultures were set up and 18 of these were found to be positive.

## DISCHARGES.

Of the 62 who were discharged, 28 were treated by Artificial Pneumothorax, 5 of which were bilateral, and of these 28, 9 were given courses of gold as well as a single A.P. and two were given gold as well as bilateral A.P. Eleven were treated with gold only, 4 were phrenic crushes, 1 was a thoracoplasty and 25 were routine.

## DIVERSIONAL THERAPY.

This was continued during the year and in spite of difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies, a considerable increase in work done was

noted. Over 80 rugs of all sizes, shapes, and designs and over 50 handbags were made. Thirty pairs of slippers were made by the patients mainly for their own use. Fifty-six toys were made and 229 pieces of embroidery were done. One hundred and eighteen miscellaneous articles such as purses, powder compacts, wallets, pencil cases, writing cases, blotters, belts, bags, and pictures frames were also made. An innovation during the year was the introduction of plastic work and such articles as bracelets, models of animals, stand for loud speaker, and clock case were made.

G. LESLIE BIRNIE,  
Medical Superintendent.

## SICK POOR.

The arrangements for the medical and nursing attention to the sick poor remain unchanged. Domiciliary medical care is given by 22 general practitioners, each covering a specified area of the County. Nursing care in the home is carried out by the personnel of the District Nursing Associations. The various local Infirmaries admit the acute type of case while others requiring hospital care on account of some chronic or incurable condition, etc., are admitted to the County Hospital, Brechin, or either of the Poor Law Institutions—Lordburn House, Forfar, or St. Drostan's, Brechin. The accommodation at the Institutions is as follows:—

			Males	Females	Total
Lordburn House, Forfar.	-	-	6	12	18
St. Drostan's, Brechin,	-	-	8	12	20
County Hospital, Brechin.	-	-	8	20	28
Total	-	-	22	44	66

This accommodation is insufficient for the area and it has for long been recognised that the ideal would be to have one hospital for the purpose.

During the year a special Sub-Committee of the Public Health and Public Assistance Committees was formed and considered a joint report submitted by the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Assistance Officer. The proposal to centralise all institutional sick poor in the County Hospital, Brechin, by making use of the Emergency Medical Service (E.M.S.) Huts containing some 80 beds and which adjoin the hospital was agreed upon, but most unfortunately this plan could not be effected. These huts are in the grounds of the Brechin Infirmary and the Board of Directors of this voluntary institution had a prior claim and apparently another use for which to put them.

The reports of the Medical Officers concerned at the Public Assistance Institutions at Brechin, Forfar, and Kirriemuir are appended.

37 Church Street,  
BRECHIN, 18th January, 1947.

The Medical Officer of Health,  
County Buildings,  
Forfar.

Dear Sir,

As Medical Officer of St. Drostan's House, Brechin, I beg to report, for the year ended 31st December, 1946, that the Institution is suitably equipped (but still at wartime standards), for dealing with the several classes of inmates.

The sick wards contain 16 beds. Provision for emergency maternity cases is no longer available owing to lack of staff. The heating, lighting, and ventilation of the wards is adequate. I visit the institution daily and patients are seen whenever it is necessary. Cases requiring specialist treatment are sent to Brechin Infirmary, Dundee Royal Infirmary or other appropriate hospitals.



Under present conditions the necessary care and treatment is carried out as well as possible with an inadequate nursing staff. The majority of the patients are generally of the chronic sick type, including numerous senile and incontinent cases, and on this account the provision of a night nurse remains particularly desirable.

The diet supplied to the staff and inmates of the institution is satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. M. LANG, M.B.

30th January, 1947.

To The County Council of Angus,  
per Dr J. Macfarlane Thomson,  
County Medical Officer of Health.

Gentlemen,

#### LORDBURN HOUSE.

I have the honour to submit a Report on the Medical Work in Lordburn House, Forfar, during 1946.

**SICKROOM.** Accommodation for the female sick inmates has been, and is, overtaxed at present. On the male side, accommodation is adequate as regards numbers. The house is not equipped or staffed as a Hospital and is not suitable for acutely ill cases.

**FOOD.** Food is ample and well cooked. Monotony is avoided by rotation of menus.

**STAFF.** The staff at present numbers six, viz.—Governor, Matron, 2 Nurses, Cook, Porter and Porteress. The Nursing of late has been particularly heavy. Without the energy and efficiency of the Governor and Matron this staff would not be adequate.

**MEDICINES.** Medicines are supplied by a local chemist and are satisfactory.

**BATHS.** If physically fit, the sick are bathed regularly, or, if not, they are bed-bathed. A new bathroom is needed on female side.

**HEATING AND VENTILATION.** Central heating is satisfactory. Ventilation is also satisfactory.

**SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.** These are satisfactory except for lack of one bathroom upstairs on female side.

**WARDS.** On the male side wards were satisfactory for the past year, but on the female side they were rather less than adequate. Male day room should be redecorated and lockers provided, preferably of steel.

**OFFENSIVE CASES.** These are treated without annoyance to the other patients as far as is practicable with the accommodation at disposal.

**TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS,** and those suffering from infectious diseases, are not treated in Lordburn House.



**OPERATIONS.** Patients requiring operations are sent either to Forfar Infirmary or to Dundee Royal Infirmary.

**VENEREAL CASES.** Late venereal cases, in a non-infective state, are treated as required. Acute cases are not treated in Lordburn House.

**CANCER.** Cases are sent for treatment to Dundee Royal or Forfar Infirmary.

**MATERNITY CASES.** Cases are examined on admission and at other times as necessity arises. This Institution is neither staffed nor equipped for the handling of Maternity cases.

The substitution of electricity for gas would be an improvement from a health point of view and would preclude the use of matches by the mental defectives who assist in the house work.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen.

Your obedient Servant.

(Signed) DAVID MYLES.

Report to the County Council of Angus and  
and Department of Health for Scotland,  
by the Medical Officer of Beechie House  
Kirkcunnery, for the year to 31st December,  
1946.

In accordance with the instructions of the Department of Health for Scotland I beg to submit my Report for the year to 31st December, 1946.

Beechie House is a two-flatted, substantial stone building in the southmost part of the town with a southern exposure and uninterrupted aspect.

There is a large extent of ground, particularly in front, surrounded by a stone wall. A good part of this is utilised in growing garden produce which is used in the Alms-house, and there are walks where the inmates can exercise.

The building and its surroundings are very suitable for their purpose.

All the wards on the upper and lower flats have their windows looking south and get full advantage of any sunlight going.

The wards are heated by open fireplaces and the ventilation is good. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory and modern.

The kitchen and its appurtenances is large and fully equal to any demands as regards cooking, etc.

The whole of the upper flat is set apart for women. The House is specially licensed for the reception of four female lunatics, but no such cases have been in residence for some years. The male dormitories are all on the ground floor.

The staff consists of a Governor, Matron, and Domestic Servant.

The nursing required is attended to by the Matron and she carries out her duties thoroughly and conscientiously.

The quality and cooking of the food are good and special invalid dietary is provided when necessary.

Medicine and medical comforts are supplied on the Medical Officer's prescription by a chemist.

A sufficiency of chairs, screens, bed rests, etc., is provided. Several of the beds in use are of an old type with iron bands and should be replaced by a more up-to-date type with wire-chain foundation.

Children and young persons in the institution are accommodated in the women's flat and receive the necessary care and attention with special attention to feeding if required. For those able there is ample facility outside for play and exercise.

There are no provisions for isolation of infectious diseases and these would require to be dealt with by the Local Authority.

There are no facilities for doing operative work and cases requiring operation require to be sent to the Infirmary or other suitable Institution.

Obstetric cases are not dealt with in the Institution if they can possibly be removed to another Institution. Any such cases occurring as emergencies, however, are dealt with in the ordinary way and given the ordinary care and attention. There were none dealt with during the year.

The inmates are seen as a general rule about twice a week and in the cases of illness requiring it as much oftener as may be necessary.

The admissions during the year numbered 23. Adults—5 males and 10 females. Children—3 males and 5 females. The total number of inmates at 31st December, 1946, was 14—adults—6 males and 4 females, children—4 females.

The Institution is not primarily intended for treatment of the sick and generally only cases of illness amongst those already indoors are dealt with, although many of the adult cases now being admitted are aged and infirm and require considerable medical attention and nursing from the date of their admission. During the year there were 14 cases on the sick list.

	Recovered.	Died.	Removed.	Still under Treatment.
1 Male 58 years	—	—	—	1
.. 66 years	—	—	—	1
.. 73 years	—	1	—	—
.. 75 years	—	1	—	—
.. 77 years	—	—	—	1
.. 81 years	—	—	—	1
.. 84 years	—	1	—	—
.. 89 years	—	—	1	—
1 Female 47 years	—	—	—	1
.. 69 years	1	—	—	—
.. 75 years	—	—	—	1
.. 78 years	—	1	—	—
.. 79 years	—	—	1	—
.. 86 years	—	—	—	1

(Signed R. D. CAMPBELL, M.D.,  
Medical Officer.

Kirriemuir, 1st February, 1947.

# MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

## BIRTHS.

Live births (including illegitimate) occurring within the County during 1946 numbered 1091 and are classified according to the nature of attendance (Doctor or Midwife) as follows:—

No of Births registered in the area,	-	-	-	-	1091
No. of Births notified as occurring in the area,	-	-	-	-	1063
as (a) Maternity Service Scheme Cases					
(1) attended at birth by Doctor,	-	-	-	175	
(2) attended at birth by Midwife,	-	-	-	225	
				<hr/>	400
as (b) Other Domiciliary Cases					
(1) attended at birth by Doctor,	-	-	-	126	
(2) attended at birth by Midwife,	-	-	-	75	
				<hr/>	201
as (c) Institutional Cases					
(1) attended at birth by Doctor,	-	-	-	219	
(2) attended at birth by Midwife,	-	-	-	243	
				<hr/>	462
Births not notified,	-	-	-	-	28
					<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	1091
					<hr/>

Of the 1091 births occurring within the area, 462 or 42.4% took place in the Fyfe-Jamieson Maternity Home, and 629 or 57.6% took place at home, and of these 400 or 36.6% of all births occurring in the area took place under the Maternity Service Scheme. The Maternity Service Scheme accounted for 63.6% of the births which took place at home.

When the births in relation to the usual residence of the mother is taken into account, the position is as follows:—

No of births occurring in the area,	-	-	1091
Births transferred out,	-	-	380
			<hr/>
Births transferred in,	-	-	711
			826
			<hr/>
Total births allocated to County,	-	-	1537
			<hr/>

The births allocated to the County 1537 gives a Birth Rate of 19.7 per 1000 estimated population. This is the highest recorded rate since 1921.

There were 137 illegitimate births (corrected for transfer) giving an illegitimate rate of 8.9.

## MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

Thirty-three midwives gave notice during the year of intention to practice—25 District Nurses; 1 Nursing Superintendent; 3 Institutional

Midwives and 4 Health Visitors. Of the latter, one is engaged in full-time midwifery, one part-time and the other two are not normally engaged in midwifery.

Since the introduction of the Maternity Service Scheme in the County, the number of cases in which only a midwife is in charge throughout has diminished, and, as a consequence, the number of cases of emergency in which a Medical Practitioner has been called in under Section 22 of the Act has also fallen. Only three such emergency calls occurred during the year.

### MATERNITY SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

The County Scheme under the Act has now been in operation for four years and the number of expectant mothers taking advantage of the Scheme continues to increase. During the year 530 expectant mothers applied for the benefits of the Scheme—medical and nursing care, before, during, and after childbirth. The number of births that took place during the year under the Scheme was 427 (400 at home and 27 in hospital) which compares with 314 last year, 340 in 1944, and 218 in 1943. Twenty-seven mothers had to be confined in hospital for the reasons indicated below:—

Antepartum haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mal presentation	-	-	-	-	-	3
Breech presentation	-	-	-	-	-	2
Delayed Labour	-	-	-	-	-	3
Premature Labour	-	-	-	-	-	1
Retained placenta	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	2
Toxaemia	-	-	-	-	-	2
Uterine Inertia	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Causes, housing, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total	-	-	-	-	-	27

### MATERNAL DEATHS.

There were three maternal deaths in 1946, giving a death rate of 2 per 1000 births. The causes of death were Puerperal Pulmonary Embolism 2, and Toxaemia of Pregnancy with Hypostatic Pneumonia 1.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 68 deaths in infants under one year, giving a mortality rate of 44 per 1000 live births as compared with the rate of 34 for 1945, which is the lowest on record and a rate of 51 for 1944. The figure for the whole of Scotland for 1946 was 54.

Table IV gives the cause of death in these children under one year.

TABLE IV.

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

	Under 1 week.	1 - 4 weeks.	1 - 3 months.	3 - 6 months.	6 - 12 months.	Total.
Influenza	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	2	1	2	2	2	9
Diarrhoea (Gastro-enteritis)	—	3	—	—	1	4
Premature Birth	18	4	—	1	—	23
Congenital Malformation	3	1	4	2	1	11
Congenital Debility (Marasmus, isterus)	3	—	1	—	—	4
Atelectasis	2	—	1	—	—	3
Injury at Birth (Cerebral Haemorrhage)	3	—	—	—	—	3
Diseases of the Nervous System	—	—	1	1	—	2
Meningitis	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Violence	—	—	2	—	1	3
All other Causes	2	1	—	—	—	3
Total	33	10	12	7	6	68

As usual the greatest number of deaths occurred in the first four weeks of infant life—the neo-natal period—and were mainly due to congenital conditions or diseases peculiar to the new born. The number of children dying in the first four weeks of life numbered 43, giving a Neo-natal Death Rate of 28 for the year which is about the same as in previous years, the average for 1939-1945 being 28.2. The death rate for children dying aged 1-12 months was 16 for the year 1946, higher than the figure for the year 1945, which was 8.9, but lower than the average of 23.9 for the period 1939-1945.

## HOME VISITATIONS.

The only change to be reported in the Health Visiting Scheme during the year was that the Superintendent of Nurses—Miss Urquhart—was relieved of the midwifery cases in the Carnoustie Area by the appointment of a whole time Midwife and Health Visitor to this area. This allows Miss Urquhart to devote her whole time to her administrative duties.

The following Table gives the visits paid by the District Nurses and Health Visitors during the year:—

	No. visited for first time.	Total Visits paid.
Expectant Mothers	760	11,409
Infants	1262	10,774
Children 1-5 years	326	8,005

There are no Ante-natal or Post-natal clinics in the County.

One Child Welfare Clinic is provided at Brechin Burgh and is conducted by the District Nurses on a voluntary basis.

There are no special Treatment Centres, Mothers' or Babies' Homes, but as reported in the section on Hospitals, a Residential Home for children at Montrose has been approved.

A Home and Domestic Help Scheme is not in force.

## BURGH OF BRECHIN.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of births corrected for transfer was 136 (77 males and 59 females) of which 10 were illegitimate. There were three still births.

There were 76 marriages registered.

Deaths corrected for transfer numbered 96 (42 males and 52 females).

There were four deaths in children under one year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 29 per 1000 live births compared with a rate of 44 for the County as a whole. The chief causes of death were — Heart Disease, 31; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 20; Cancer, 10; Bronchitis, 8; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 7; Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1. Of the 96 deaths, 61 persons attained the age of 65 years and over.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 28 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Pneumonia, 12; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 11; Scarlet Fever, 4; Erysipelas, 1.

### FACTORIES.

One visit was paid to a factory and a number of defects found. Steps have been taken to acquire new premises, the only remedy to rectify the defective conditions.

## BURGH OF CARNOUSTIE.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of births corrected for transfer was 94 (50 males and 44 females), of which four were illegitimate. There was one still birth.

There were 29 marriages registered.

Deaths corrected for transfer numbered 88 (38 males and 50 females).

There were 6 deaths in children under one year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 64 compared with a rate of 44 for the County as a whole.

The chief causes of death were—Heart Disease, 21; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 18; Cancer, 14; Old Age, 14. There were no deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Of the 88 deaths, 60 persons attained the age of 65 years and over.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 10 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Scarlet Fever, 6; and one each of Dysentery, Erysipelas, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

### FACTORIES.

The factories inspected were, on the whole, kept in a clean condition. One defect was intimated to the owners, who have now installed a modern cloakroom and lavatory accommodation.



**BURGH OF KIRRIEMUIR.****VITAL STATISTICS.**

The number of births corrected for transfer was 62 (32 males and 30 females), of which three were illegitimate. There were three still births.

There were 43 marriages registered.

Deaths corrected for transfer numbered 57 (males 26, females 31).

There were two deaths in children under one year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 32 compared with the rate of 44 for the County as a whole.

The chief causes of death were—Heart Disease, 13; Cancer, 13; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 8; Old Age, 4. There was one death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Of the 57 deaths, 40 persons attained the age of 65 years and over.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

There were 14 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during the year—Lobar Pneumonia, 7; Scarlet Fever, 4; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2; Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1.

**FACTORIES.**

There were 68 premises listed as factories within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1937. All were visited and with two exceptions, the provision of the Act in relation to cleanliness, etc., were being observed.

**BURGH OF MONTROSE.****VITAL STATISTICS.**

The number of births corrected for transfer was 253 (144 males and 109 females) of which 20 were illegitimate. There were 7 still births.

There were 125 marriages registered.

Deaths corrected for transfer numbered 164 (62 males and 102 females). There were 18 deaths in children under one year giving the very high Infant Mortality Rate of 71 per 1000 live births compared with the rate of 44 for the County as a whole.

The chief causes of death were—Heart Disease, 42; Cancer, 20; Old Age, 12; Pneumonia, 8; Bronchitis, 7; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5; Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2. Of the 164 deaths, 99 persons attained the age of 65 years and over.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

There were 34 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during the year—Scarlet Fever, 13; Pneumonia, 7; Influenzal Pneumonia, 5; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 6; Erysipelas, 2; Puerperal Pyrexia, 1.



## BURGH OF MONIFIETH.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of births corrected for transfer was 59 (28 males and 31 females), of which two were illegitimate.

There were 11 marriages registered.

Deaths corrected for transfer numbered 50 (19 males and 31 females).

There were three deaths in children under one year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 50.8 compared with the rate of 44 for the County as a whole.

The chief causes of death were—Heart Disease, 13; Cancer, 8; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1; Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 16 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during the year—Scarlet Fever, 8; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2; and one case each of Pneumonia, Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, Malaria, Dysentery, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Diphtheria.

## BURGH OF FORFAR.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of births corrected for transfer was 159 (76 males and 83 females), of which 12 were illegitimate. There were 12 still births.

There were 94 marriages registered.

Deaths corrected for transfer numbered 166 (64 males and 102 females).

There were three deaths in children under one year, giving the low Infant Mortality Rate of 19 per 1000 live births compared with the Rate of 44 for the County as a whole.

The chief causes of death were Heart Disease, 46; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 29; Cancer, 24; Road Accidents, 11; Old Age, 7; Nephritis, 6; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5. Of the 166 deaths, 115 persons attained the age of 65 years and over.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 33 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during the year. Pneumonia, 15; Erysipelas, 6; Scarlet Fever, 3; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3; Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3; Puerperal Pyrexia, 2; Influenzal Pneumonia, 1.

# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

## REPORT—JULY, 1946.

1. There have been no changes in the Medical or Nursing Staff (full time) during the year. Mr Thomas Smith, temporary Assistant Dental Officer, commenced duty in January, bringing the Dental Staff up to the pre-war number of two dentists.

### 2. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population of Area of Education Authority (including large				
Burgh of Arbroath—18,500)				
...	...	...	...	95.100
Number of Schools:				
(a) Primary and Departments	...	...	...	101
(b) Secondary	...	...	...	5
(c) (1) Special Schools	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Special Classes (in ordinary schools).	...	...	...	9
Number of children on the Registers	...	...	...	12.680
Number of children in Average Attendance	...	...	...	11.794

### 3. SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

Mr James McGregor, Master of Works, has kindly furnished me with the following information on the progress of the various improvement schemes during the school year.

#### 1. Work Completed.

- (a) Improvement of Drainage and modernisation of conveniences  
 ---Newbigging, Inverarity, and Ferryden Junior Schools.  
 Glamis School—Introduction of flush lavatories.  
 St. Vigeans School—New drainage system and sewage purification plant.  
 Monikie School—New drainage system.
- (b) Improvement of Water Supply.  
 Glamis and Tannadice Schools—New water main.  
 Chapelton and Roundhill Schools—Installation of petrol pumping engine.  
 Murroes and Carmyllie East Schools—New pumping plant.
- (c) Heating Improvements.  
 Forfar East School—New boilers.
- (d) Introduction of Electric Light.  
 Part of Monifieth, Webster's Seminary, Forfar Academy (Mannal Department)—Flourescent Electric Light.
- (e) Improvement to Access.  
 Arbroath, Forfar, and Montrose Schools—Removal of A.R.P. Shelters.  
 Ruthven School—Improvement to entrance roadway.
- (f) Improvement to Schoolhouse or Staff accommodation.  
 Carmyllie East School—Staff Lavatory.  
 Braes of Coull Schoolhouse Internal reconstruction, and bathroom.

- (g) Improvements to Dining and Scullery Arrangements.  
Stracathro, Craig, Kilry, Ferryden Junior, Roundyhill, Southesk, Parkhouse, Montrose Academy and the Townhead Annexe.
- (h) Central Kitchen for School Meals.  
Brechin, Arbroath, and Montrose—New kitchens erected.
- (i) Reinstatement after occupation for A.R.P. purposes—  
Parkhouse (Arbroath).

#### 11. Work commenced during the year, but not yet completed.

- (a) Improvements of Drainage and modernisation of conveniences.  
Inverkeilor School—Drainage.  
Mattocks, Murroes, Menmuir, Oathlaw, Kirkbuddo—Introduction of flush lavatories.  
Newbigging, Inverarity and Ferryden Junior Schools—Introduction of flush lavatories.  
Glamis School—New sewage treatment tank.
- (b) Improvements to Water Supply.  
Monikie School and Glamis School.
- (c) Heating Improvements.  
Damacre School, Brechin—Introduction of Central Heating.
- (d) Introduction of Electric Light.  
Forfar West, Newbigging, Arbroath High (North Wing), Forfar Academy (Old Building), Craig, Carnoustie, Ferryden (Junior), Glamis, Kinnettles, Panbride and Westerton Schools, and part of Montrose Academy and Townhead annexe, Monifieth and Newtyle Schools.
- (e) Reinstatement of Schools after total occupation by Military—  
Forfar West, and Reform Street, Kirriemuir.

### 4. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

System:—As advised annually by circular from the Department of Health, all children falling in the age-groups of that year's annual selection are examined in accordance with Circular Number 60/1938. The age-groups examined during the past session were the Entrants, and the children born in the years 1936, 1932, and 1929. Absentees who missed their systematic inspection the previous year were also examined. The preliminary vision test is carried out in all children approximately seven years of age, and in the case of children absent at the routine inspection, the test is carried out at the next inspection.

Cases requiring observation are re-examined at the next routine inspection, and followed up. In the cases of children considered to require a defect treated, the parents are advised to consult the family practitioner, and these are also followed up.

The scheme for Diphtheria Immunisation has been continued at every school for the benefit of new entrants, and any others who might not have taken advantage of the opportunity previously. A number of children who had already been immunised in infancy were given a "maintenance dose." Pre-school children, aged approxi-

mately one year and over, were also included in the scheme in all parts of the County, with the exception of Arbroath Burgh, which has its own arrangements for dealing with pre-school children. The percentage of school children who have been immunised, either privately or through the County Scheme continues to run about 96%.

In addition to the usual routine inspections during the past session, a special survey was undertaken at the request of the Department of Health, on behalf of the Nutrition Sub-Committee of the Scientific Advisory Committee. In Angus, the children selected for the purpose of this survey were entrants born in the year 1940, who were children of Farmers or Farm Workers, i.e. Children whose parents were engaged in Agriculture. Altogether two hundred and twenty-two (222) such children were examined. (Thirty-four (34) Farmers' children and one hundred and eighty-eight (188) Farm Workers' children). A special form giving the details required by the Nutrition Sub-Committee for the purpose of this investigation was completed in the case of each child. With very few exceptions, a high standard of well-being was found to exist in both groups of children. While the efficiency of the Mother is the greatest contributing factor to this satisfactory state of well-being, much credit is also due to the Nurses under the Child Welfare Scheme during the pre-school years. The benefits derived from the regular participation in the mid-day dinner now being supplied at nearly all the schools have also contributed greatly to the satisfactory state of nutrition found.

The Dental Report follows separately and gives the details of the system and extent of Inspection and Treatment.

## SCHOOL NURSING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOLLOW UP.

There are three full-time School Nurses—one of whom also undertakes part of the pre-school child welfare work in Forfar Burgh, and also relieves the Burgh Midwife when necessary. In Montrose Burgh, and in thirteen of the rural areas, School Nursing is carried out by the District Nursing Associations, whose Nurses give part time service. This arrangement works very satisfactorily. The District Nurses concerned in this arrangement are located at Airlie, Auchterhouse, Finavon, Laurencekirk, Edzell, Invergowrie, Inverkeilor, Coupar-Angus, Kingennie, Montrose, Alyth, Arbroath, Carnoustie, and Bridge of Dun. The Schools covered by these nurses number forty-four (44) rural schools and the four Burgh Schools in Montrose.

During the course of the Routine Systematic Medical Inspection, the Nurse who assists the School Medical Officer notes any case who requires to be followed up, either for lack of cleanliness, or for some other minor ailment, regarding which she can advise the Mother in the matter of treatment. The Nurses periodically inspect the School Children regarding cleanliness, and follow up the unsatisfactory children, principally by home visitation. Table VI. at the end of this Section gives a summary of the work done by the Nursing Staff

## CO-OPERATION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

As the Chief School Medical Officer is also the Medical Officer of Health for the County, no difficulty arises in this matter.

## CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Mention has been made above to the existing arrangements with fourteen District Nursing Associations. All operative treatment for School Children, excepting Orthopaedic treatment, is carried out in the Voluntary Hospitals in the area.

## CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS.

The Rectors, Head-teachers, and staffs are very helpful in the working of the School Medical Inspection. Much of the smooth running of the scheme is due to their willing co-operation, often at considerable inconvenience to themselves, owing to the lack of special accommodation for Medical Inspection in the Schools.

Parents in the Burghs frequently attend at the Medical examination, if there is any particular matter in the health of the child on which they desire advice. All parents are notified previous to the systematic Inspection, and invited to attend, and those who cannot be present indicate on the form, which is also the notice, any point which they wish to bring to the Medical Officer.

## 5. THE FINDINGS OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

**CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.** Since notice is sent to all parents intimating the day and time of the Medical Inspection, all but a few parents send the child with suitable clothing and footgear on this occasion. In some cases, where the footgear is in process of repair the child may be left at home, so the figures for unsatisfactory clothing and footgear are low.

Clothing—Number examined 3787. Number defective 19 or 0.50%.

Footgear—Number examined 3787. Number defective 9 or 24%.

**UNCLEANLINESS.** The above comments apply here. Although nits were found in a number of cases at the systematic Medical examination, only four verminous heads, and one verminous body were found, among the age-groups. The use of Lethane Oil has greatly reduced the number of head vermin.

Head—Number examined 3787.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Nits} & 107 \text{ or } 2.82\% \\ \text{Vermin} & 4 \text{ or } 0.11\% \end{array} \right.$

Body—Number examined 3787.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Dirty} & 72 \text{ or } 1.90\% \\ \text{Verminous} & 1 \text{ or } 0.03\% \end{array} \right.$

**SKIN.** The prevalence of Scabies which was so widespread during the war years is now declining almost to pre-war level. On the other hand there was an unprecedented outbreak of Ringworm in Arbroath Burgh. At the time of the systematic Inspection the outbreak was only commencing, so the figure given in the table for the year ending 31st July, 1946, represents only the few cases found at the early stage of the epidemic.

Head Conditions—	Number examined	3787.	Number defective	12 or 0.32%.
Body Conditions—	Number examined	3787.	Number defective	69 or 1.82%.

**NUTRITIONAL STATE.** Since the introduction of the mid-day dinner at school, the standard of nutrition has improved greatly. The benefit is especially noticeable in the Country children, who previously had to bring their lunch, usually in the form of sandwiches, with them, this being supplemented by soup provided in the rural schools. School dinners are now supplied to all but the most outlying schools.

In the course of the systematic Inspection, no cases of really "Bad" Nutrition, where the health could be said to be suffering from a serious degree, were found.

Number examined 3787. Number slightly defective 32 or 0.84%.

With regard to the remaining headings, no special comment is indicated regarding the numbers shown in the statistical tables which follow.

### STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

#### TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED—

A.					Systematic	Other	Systematic
					Examinations.	Examinations.	
Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,301	Absentees from	
2nd Age-group—Born in the year 1936.					1,249	previous year,	
3rd Age-group—Born in the year 1932.					1,104	and new admissions	
4th Age-group—Born in the year 1929.					133	not in this year's	
						age-groups.	
Total,				...	3,787	468	4,255
B. Cases specially presented	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Re-examinations by Medical Officer.				...	...	...	1,868
						Total.	6,275
C. Number of individual children inspected at Systematic Examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanness and dental caries:							
Entrants	...	...	...	...	53		
2nd Age-group	...	...	...	...	125		
3rd Age-group	...	...	...	...	50		
4th Age-group	...	...	...	...	11		
Other systematic Examinations	...	...	...	...	11		
Total.				...	250		



TABLE II.

## SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.

Return of number and percentage of individual children in each age group suffering from particular defects:—

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Clothing unsatisfactory	3787										
	No. examined	668	633	660	589	579	525	64	69	1971	1816
	No. found defective	2	3	10	1	1	2	—	—	13	6
	Percentage	0.30	0.47	1.51	0.17	0.17	0.38	—	—	0.66	0.33
2. Footgear unsatisfactory	No. found defective	1	1	4	—	1	2	—	—	6	3
	Percentage	0.15	0.16	0.61	—	0.17	0.38	—	—	0.30	0.16
	Nits	6	33	3	36	1	28	—	—	10	97
3. Cleanliness (a) Head	Percentage	0.90	5.21	0.45	6.11	0.17	5.33	—	—	0.51	5.34
	Vermin	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Percentage	0.30	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.11
Cleanliness (b) Body	Dirty	12	9	23	7	8	13	—	—	43	29
	Percentage	1.80	1.42	3.48	1.19	1.38	2.48	—	—	2.18	1.60
	Verminous	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Percentage	—	—	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	—

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
3787		668	633	660	589	579	525	64	69	1971	1816
No. examined Ringworm		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage		—	—	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	0.15	—
Impetigo		1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Percentage		0.15	0.32	0.15	0.17	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.16
Other Diseases		1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Percentage		0.15	0.16	—	0.34	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.16
Ringworm		1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Percentage		0.15	—	0.15	—	—	0.19	—	—	0.10	0.05
Impetigo		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage		—	—	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	0.05
Scabies		5	1	14	7	3	2	—	—	22	10
Percentage		0.75	0.16	2.12	1.19	0.52	0.38	—	—	1.12	0.55
Other Diseases		8	6	8	1	5	4	1	—	22	11
Percentage		1.20	0.95	1.21	0.17	0.86	0.76	1.56	—	1.12	0.60

4. Skin  
(a) HeadSkin  
(b) Body



Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5. Nutritional State	3787										
No. examined		668	633	660	589	579	525	64	69	1971	1416
Slightly defective		4	8	5	9	5	1	—	—	14	18
Percentage		0.60	1.26	0.76	1.53	0.86	0.19	—	—	0.71	0.99
Bad		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Mouth and Teeth unhealthy											
No. found unhealthy		3	3	2	2	4	6	1	1	10	12
Percentage		0.45	0.47	0.30	0.34	0.69	1.14	1.56	1.45	0.51	0.66
7. Naso-pharynx											
(a) Nose.											
(i) Obstruction											
Requiring observation		11	10	4	1	1	2	—	—	16	13
Percentage		1.65	1.58	0.61	0.17	0.17	0.38	—	—	0.81	0.71
(ii) Obstruction											
(probably adenoids)											
Requiring operative treatment		6	4	5	9	3	1	1	1	15	15
Percentage		0.90	0.63	0.76	1.53	0.52	0.19	1.56	1.45	0.76	0.83
(iii) Other Conditions											
Catarrh, etc.		3	3	4	1	3	1	—	—	10	5
Percentage		0.45	0.47	0.61	0.17	0.52	0.19	—	—	0.51	0.27
(b) Throat											
Tonsils requiring observation		34	40	6	8	7	6	—	—	47	54
Percentage		5.09	6.32	0.91	1.36	1.21	1.14	—	—	2.38	2.97
Tonsils requiring operation		4	9	6	9	4	8	1	—	15	26
Percentage		0.60	1.42	0.91	1.53	0.69	1.52	1.56	—	0.76	1.42

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
7. Naso-pharynx (Continued) (c) Glands	3787										
	No. examined Requiring observation	668 26	633 7	660 10	589 8	579 3	525 4	64	69	1971 39	1816 19
	Percentage	3.89	1.11	1.51	1.36	0.52	0.76	—	—	1.98	1.05
	Requiring operation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Eyes (a) External Diseases	Blepharitis	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
	Percentage	—	—	—	0.17	—	0.19	—	—	—	0.11
	Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	6	1
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	1.03	0.19	—	—	0.30	0.05
	Corneal Opacities	—	—	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	5
	Percentage	—	—	0.30	0.17	0.17	0.57	1.56	1.45	0.20	0.27
	Strabismus	15	14	14	14	9	8	—	1	38	37
	Percentage	2.25	2.21	2.12	2.38	1.55	1.52	—	1.45	1.93	2.04
	Other Diseases	1	1	2	1	4	—	—	—	7	2
	Percentage	0.15	0.16	0.30	0.17	0.69	—	—	—	0.35	0.11

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8. Eyes (Continued) (b) Visual Acuity (excluding entrants)	2486										
	No. examined	—	—	660	589	579	525	64	69	1303	1183
	Fair Vision— 6/9 or 6/12	Not examined		51	59	26	36	4	6	81	101
	Percentage	—	—	7.73	10.02	4.49	6.86	6.25	8.70	6.22	8.54
	Bad Vision— 6/18 or worse	Not examined		8	13	5	7	—	1	13	21
Classified according to vision in better eye with or without glasses	Percentage	—	—	1.21	2.21	0.86	1.33	—	1.45	1.00	1.77
	Recommended for Refraction	8	10	19	38	12	7	2	4	41	59
	Percentage	1.20	1.58	2.88	6.45	2.07	1.33	3.12	5.80	2.08	3.25
	No. examined	668	633	660	589	579	525	64	69	1971	1816
	Otorrhoea	2	4	3	4	5	3	—	1	10	12
9. Ears (a) Diseases	Percentage	0.30	0.63	0.45	0.68	0.86	0.57	—	1.45	0.51	0.66
	Other Diseases	1	3	4	4	5	3	1	—	11	10
	Percentage	0.15	0.47	0.61	0.68	0.86	0.57	1.56	—	0.56	0.55

TABLE 11 (Continued)

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(b) Defective Hearing	3787										
	No. examined Grade I	668	633	660	589	579	525	64	69	1971	1816
	Percentage	0.30	0.63	1.67	2.21	2.94	1.71	3.12	—	1.62	1.42
	Grade II (a)	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Percentage	—	0.16	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	0.11
	Grade II (b)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10. Speech	Percentage	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	—
	Grade III	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Percentage	0.15	—	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05
	No. examined Defective Articulation	668	633	660	589	579	525	64	69	1971	1816
	Percentage	0.60	0.79	0.45	0.17	0.31	—	—	—	0.45	0.33
	Stammering	1	1	—	1	4	2	—	—	5	4
Percentage		0.15	0.16	—	0.17	0.69	0.38	—	—	0.25	0.22

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages. 3787	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
II. Mental and Nervous Condition (a) Backward	No. examined Due to Absence, &c.	668 2	633	660 4	589 1	579 3	525 1	64	69	1971 9	1816 2
	Percentage	0.30	—	0.61	0.17	0.52	0.19	—	—	0.45	0.11
(b) Dull	Dull (intrinsically)	10	3	26	16	47	36	—	—	83	55
	Percentage	1.50	0.47	3.94	2.72	8.12	6.86	—	—	4.21	3.03
(c) Mentally Defective	Educable	1	2	3	1	4	2	—	—	8	5
	Percentage	0.15	0.32	0.45	0.17	0.69	0.38	—	—	0.40	0.27
(d) Do.	Ineducable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Highly Nervous or Unstable		—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
	Percentage	—	—	0.15	0.17	—	—	1.56	—	0.10	0.05
(f) Difficult in Behaviour		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Percentage	—	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05

TABLE II (Continued)

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages.	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
12. Circulatory System (a) Organic Heart Disease	3787										
	No. examined	668	633	660	589	579	525	64	69	1971	1816
	Congenital	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Percentage	—	0.32	—	0.34	—	—	—	—	—	0.22
	Acquired	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Functional Conditions	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	0.19	—	—	—	0.05
	Functional	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	3
	Percentage	—	0.16	0.15	0.17	—	0.19	—	—	0.05	0.16
	Chronic Bronchitis	9	4	4	6	2	—	—	—	15	10
	Percentage	1.35	0.63	0.61	1.02	0.34	—	—	—	0.76	0.55
13. Lungs	Suspected Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	0.19	—	—	—	0.05
	Other Diseases	1	6	5	6	9	5	2	1	17	18
	Asthma, Etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Percentage	0.15	0.95	0.76	1.02	1.55	0.95	3.12	1.45	0.86	0.99



**TABLE III.**  
Systematic Medical Examinations (excluding Mentally Defective Children).

CLASSIFICATION	Entrants		Second Age Group		Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		Total	
	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%
I Children free from Defects	1065	82.05	994	79.84	908	82.70	105	78.95	3072	81.40
II (a) Defective Vision 6/9 or 6/12 (better eye) with or without glasses	Vision not examined		87	7.00	54	4.92	9	6.77	150	3.98
(b) Conditions of Mouth and Teeth requiring treatment	3	0.23	1	0.07	6	0.55	1	0.75	11	0.29
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	—	—	1	0.09	—	—	1	0.03
Total	3	0.23	88	7.07	61	5.56	10	7.52	162	4.30
III Children suffering from ailments from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	134	10.32	57	4.58	41	3.73	1	0.75	233	6.17
IV (a) Cure considered possible	78	6.01	84	6.74	49	4.46	8	6.01	219	5.80
(b) Improvement only, possible	18	1.39	22	1.77	39	3.55	9	6.77	88	2.33
Total	96	7.40	106	8.51	88	8.01	17	12.78	307	8.13
Total Number of Children examined	1298	100	1245	100	1098	100	133	100	3774	100



TABLE IV.

Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area.

Disability.	At Ordinary Schools	At Special Schools or Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
1. Blind	—	—	—	—
2. Partially Sighted	Mod. School Curriculum			
(a) Refractive Errors	6	3	—	9
(b) Cataract, Ulceration, Etc.	3	2	—	5
3. Deaf	80	—	—	80
Grade I	8	—	—	8
Grade II (a)	1	—	—	1
Grade II (b)	4	6	—	10
Grade III				
4. Defective Speech				
(a) Defective Articulation	15	—	—	15
(b) Stammering	9	—	—	9
5. Mentally Defective				
(a) Educable	28	11	—	39
(b) Ineducable	—	—	1	1
6. Epilepsy				
(a) Mild and Occasional	9	—	—	9
(b) Severe	—	2	—	2
7. Physically Defective				
(a) Non-pulmonary				
Tuberculosis (excluding Cervical Glands)	8	—	—	8
(b) General Orthopaedic				
Conds.	50	—	1	51
(c) Organic Heart Disease	20	—	1	21
(d) Other Causes of Ill Health	1	—	—	1
8. Multiple Defects	—	—	1	1

## DENTAL REPORT--1945-1946

I herewith submit the dental report for Session 1945-46.

The session was essentially one of transition from war to peace-time conditions.

An assistant dentist was appointed in December, 1945 (Mr T. M. Smith, L.D.S.), on a temporary basis, making a total staff of two dentists serving the County.

During the previous four years, approximately, there was only one dentist employed, and it was found necessary to reduce the field of work. The one dentist undertook the annual inspection and treatment of approximately 50% of the Rural schools and 50% of the Burgh school pupils. There was one exception—the Glen Schools always received an annual visit.

Since December, 1945, the same procedure was continued, excepting that a greater proportion of Rural Schools were visited.

Viz.:—64 (sixty-four) out of a total of 81 (eighty-one).

During the Session 1945-46, the percentage of acceptance by those requiring treatment was 79%.

Sixteen visits were made to Noranside Sanatorium, and three visits to the T.B. Ward of the County Hospital.

Particulars of the emergency work (casuals) chiefly at Arbroath and Forfar clinics are given below, and it is hoped that this work in future will be carried out on Saturdays.

During the session 1946-47 it is hoped that all Burgh and Rural Schools will be fully inspected and treated.

The method or system adopted is as follows:

The children are inspected and consent notices are given out.

The treatment of rural children and small burghs is carried out in the respective schools, while the treatment of the children in the larger burghs—Arbroath, Montrose, Forfar, and Brechin—is carried out in four clinics specially fitted up for that purpose. A new clinic with modern equipment is now almost ready for service in Arbroath.

A. L. CADENHEAD,  
Senior Dental Officer.

TABLE V.

## Dental Inspection and Treatment.

No. of Schools in County	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
No. of Schools inspected—							
Burgh Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
No. of Children inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	6993

Age	No. inspected
5	887
6	724
7	1031
8	778
9	981
10	697
11	1027
12	501
13	367
	<hr/> 6993 <hr/>

No. of Children requiring attention	...	...	...	...	2459
No. of Children accepting treatment (79%)	...	...	...	...	1944
No. of attendances for treatment	...	...	...	...	1956
No. of Fillings in permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	881
No. of Extractions in Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	313
No. of Extractions in Temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	2663
Administration of General Anaesthetic	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Half days devoted to Inspection	...	...	...	...	118
No. of Half days devoted to Treatment	...	...	...	...	336
Emergency Cases—(No. of Half days)	...	...	...	...	60
No. of Emergency Cases	...	...	...	...	188
No. of Fillings	...	...	...	...	10
No. of Extractions of Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	35
No. of Extractions of Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	221

## 8. SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

## (a) Physically Defective children.

There is no special school for these children in the County of Angus.

## (b) Blind and partially sighted children.

Five children, three boys and two girls, attend the Sight-saving School at the Dundee Institution for the Blind.

## (c) Deaf, partially Deaf and Deaf-mute Children.

Three children, all girls, attend school at the Dundee Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. These cases have now been taken over by the Key Trust.

Three other children, two boys and one girl, are in Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh.

## (d) Mentally Defective Children.

Eleven mentally defective children (six boys and 5 girls) are at present being educated at Baldovan Institution, Dundee.

## (e) Retarded Children.

In each of the Burghs, there is a special class for this type of child.

## STATISTICS OF MEDICAL TREATMENT.

## A. MINOR AILMENTS—

(1) Cuts, bruises, sprains, and minor injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	422
(2) Diseases of the ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
(3) Diseases of the eye (excluding defective vision)	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
(4) Diseases of the skin—							
Ringworm of the scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
X-ray treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ringworm of the body	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

The Clinic at Arbroath for the treatment of ear cases and other minor ailments, has been continued by Nurse Smart. Visits of inspection were paid at intervals by the Assistant Medical Officer. Simple diseases of the eye, such as Conjunctivitis, also attended at this Clinic.

Cases of Scabies and Impetigo occurring in Arbroath were treated at the Arbroath Public Health Hospital, and severe cases occurring elsewhere in the County were given the opportunity of obtaining treatment at the County Isolation Hospital in Forfar.

Children suffering from Chronic Otorrhoea, or severe Deafness, were referred to Dr Mathers, Ear, Nose, and Throat Specialist, Dundee, who arranges for those found to require operative treatment to be admitted to his wards at the Dundee Royal Infirmary.

## B. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT ... .. 313

Apart from those children already wearing suitable glasses, which had been obtained privately, all other cases, where Refraction was considered advisable, were referred to Dr MacGillivray at the Dundee Eye Institution.

Dr MacGillivray also re-examined the cases he had already seen and asked to return at the end of a certain interval for observation.

The number of cases examined by Dr MacGillivray, during the session, was 313.

In all cases found to require them spectacles were provided free under the Authority's scheme. Where a more expensive type of frame was desired, the difference in cost was paid by the parent.

The number of children provided with spectacles was—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	... ..	200
(b) Privately (approximately)	... ..	60

The method of treating children suffering from Squint has been to cover the stronger eye for about four hours daily in order to give practice to the squinting eye. For this purpose, an Occluding Disc is ordered along with the spectacles.

#### C. NOSE AND THROAT (OPERATIVE TREATMENT) ... .. 13

Operations for Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids are arranged for by the private practitioners at the voluntary hospitals. The number of cases for which a contribution was paid to the hospital by the Authority was 13.

#### D. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS (SPECIALIST TREATMENT) ... 35

Cases requiring specialist advice, by courtesy of the Medical Officer of Health, and School Medical Officer, Dundee, were seen by Mr Anderson, Orthopaedic Surgeon, at the Dundee School Clinic. Other cases were seen by Mr Keir, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Stracathro Hospital. All cases requiring hospital treatment were admitted to Stracathro Hospital. Follow-up of cases took place at the above mentioned centres.

TABLE VI.

## STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY NURSING STAFF.

	No. of Pupils Re-examined	Number of Visits	Cleanliness Medium and	Bad Clothing and Footgear	Vermin Body	Vermin Head	Dirty Head Including Nits
Burgh Schools	18,101	119	83	3	48	83	1,290
Rural Schools	12,385	441	45	20	---	39	279
Total	30,486	560	128	23	48	122	1,569

## NUMBER OF NOTICES SENT.

	Vermin Body	Vermin Head	Nits.	Cleanliness	Bad Clothing and Footgear	Home Visits	Visits to Arbroath Clinic
Burgh Schools	30	83	271	36	3	271	2,259
Rural Schools	—	39	48	17	20	138	—
Total	30	122	319	53	23	409	2,259

To—

The Department of Health for Scotland, and  
The County Council of the County of Angus.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

As requested by the Department of Health for Scotland in their Circular No. 31/1947, I herewith submit Report for the year 1946.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT A. TAYLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



## SCAVENGING.

Of the villages in the County, only four are provided with a scavenging service. In each case, this is done by contract and, for the most part, seems to function fairly well. The dumps where the rubbish is disposed, however, are not all that could be desired and would well repay a little more attention. Some of them have been in use for many years and provide ideal surroundings for vermin.

In the village of Ferryden difficulty is experienced in getting a contractor to take on the work, partly due to the present very undesirable sanitary arrangements and partly to the lack of tipping facilities. There is, however, a scheme on foot for a County-owned vehicle to serve a number of villages, and also a number of new housing schemes, and it is intended to include Ferryden in this scheme.

Besides those four villages, there are also housing areas in the vicinity of Forfar and Kirriemuir which get a very good service from those Burgh scavenging departments. Unfortunately, those areas are not Special Districts and the service is only available to those tenants who contract with the Burgh to have their refuse collected. This results in householders paying for their own refuse to be removed, only to find that their neighbours have set up a refuse dump in an adjoining area.

## FACTORIES.

There are 143 mechanical and 27 non-mechanical factories in the landward part of the County and, while inspection of these has been neglected since 1939, it is hoped that in the near future a regular system of inspection will be started. The factories are, on the whole, small places, mostly associated with agriculture, and do not present the same difficulties as are found in more industrial areas.

One plan was submitted during the year for the extension of a factory. This was eventually passed on condition that Water Closets were provided in compliance with the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938.

## NUISANCES.

Six hundred and twelve (612) inspections were made as a result of complaints and in ninety-seven (97) cases intimations were necessary. In every case the nuisance was eventually removed or abated.

The 97 nuisances dealt with comprised the following:—

Water Supply.	...	...	...	...	...	25
Drainage,	...	...	...	...	...	13
Housing,	...	...	...	...	...	31
Sanitary Accommodation,	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dirty Houses,	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulation of Refuse,	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rats.	...	...	...	...	...	5
Insects,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pollution of Stream.	...	...	...	...	...	1

## FOOD SUPPLY.

### MILK.

In my previous report I said that considerable progress was being made in the construction of new dairy premises and the improvement of existing premises. I am glad to report that this is still the case, there being eight new dairies, while twenty existing dairies have been improved and, in several cases, enlarged.

Of the eight new premises, five are of the traditional byre type, one milking parlour with cattle housed in courts, and two milking parlours with cattle housed in byres. In four cases existing dairies were enlarged by the addition of extra byre accommodation (all the byres accommodating between forty and fifty cows), which necessitated providing new milkhouses and dairy sculleries in three of these cases. The fourth, while not providing a new milkhous and scullery, completely gutted the existing premises and re-modelled them. There are still a considerable number of dairies in the County which could be greatly improved structurally and others which are not capable of ever being satisfactory, but, considering the present scarcity of building materials, satisfactory progress is being made.

There has been a definite improvement in the methods of production and handling of milk throughout the County, though much could still be done to improve matters and constant supervision is necessary to maintain what standard there is.

The provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934, are quite well observed by most dairymen, with the exception of Sections 7 and 13. The war years were responsible for a considerable number of retailers carrying swill bins on their rounds, but I am glad to say that this practice has now been stopped. Very few dairymen in the County seal their cans before despatch by a common carrier. This is most unfortunate as the sealing provides a real safeguard to the producer.

In June of this year a Milk Officer was appointed and this enabled more attention to be paid to milk sampling, inspections, and advisory visitations. The results are perhaps not inspiring, but in many cases the samples were taken from dairies which had never been sampled before, and the next few years should show a definite improvement. The visits of the Milk Officer are also instrumental in having much old and dilapidated equipment, such as cans, coolers, carrying pails, etc., replaced by new and more suitable types.

By the end of the year three designated licence holders were called before the Council and eventually two, one Tuberculin Tested and one Standard, licences were withdrawn. The other (a Standard licence holder) was given a warning. The Council also cancelled a producer's registration in respect of dairy premises on the grounds that the person had become unsuitable to carry on the trade of dairyman. The dairyman appealed to the Sheriff against this decision, but, owing to the appeal not being timeously lodged, it was not allowed.

During the year a complaint was made through an adjoining Local Authority of Milk received from a producer in this area, the complaint

being that the Milk had a fishy smell. This department investigated the matter and found the complaint to be substantiated, the smell being particularly strong when the milk was heated or poured into tea. Eventually the cause was traced to the cows at the dairy in question getting an over generous ration of sugar beet tops. The farmer was eventually persuaded to reduce the ration of beet and the milk was back to normal within a day or two.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND), 1936-44.

No. of Certified Produceers,	...	...	...	14
No of Tuberculin Tested Producers,	...	...	...	28
No. of Standard Producers,	...	...	...	31
				<hr/> 73

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

No. of Bacteria per ml.	Certified.	T.T.	Standard.
between 0- 2,000	17	23	11
„ 2,000- 5,000	30	39	20
„ 5,000- 10,000	36	29	26
„ 10,000- 30,000	28	40	41
„ 30,000- 50,000	6	32	15
„ 50,000-100,000	3	13	31
„ 100,000-200,000	7	12	12
over 200,000	15	32	57
No of Samples taken	142	220	213
No. passed Count Test	111	188	156
Coli Bacilli present in 1/10th	10	—	—
Coli Bacilli present in 1/100th	—	9	23

Of the 575 samples of graded milk taken, 436, or 75.83%, complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders. 139, or 24.17%, did not comply in the following respects:—

97 exceeded the bacterial count.

19 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

23 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

No. of dairymen who complied in every case	...	...	17
No. of dairymen who failed once	...	...	16
No. of dairymen who failed twice	...	...	16
No. of dairymen who failed three or more times	...	...	24
			<hr/> 73

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Only ninety-six (96) samples (all milk) were taken in terms of the above Act. One sample was broken in transit. Of the ninety-five (95) samples analysed, seven were reported as not complying with the standard as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901. In four cases no proceedings were taken and in the three other cases fines of £20, £10, and £3 were obtained.

It is hoped that by another year a larger number of samples can be taken and that other foods will be included.

## UNSOOUND FOOD.

Table "A" gives a list of the types and amounts of unsound food seized from food shops and stores in the County. In practice, most food purveyors inform us when they have any foodstuffs of which they are doubtful. All the foods were destroyed with the owners' consent.

## MEAT INSPECTION.

The slaughterhouses are, as previously reported, viz. Forfar, Montrose, and Brechin. At Forfar and Brechin the Sanitary Inspectors act as Detention Officers, while the entire inspection is done at Montrose by the local Veterinary Surgeon.

Tables "B" show the number of animals slaughtered and quantities of meat condemned in the various places. Due to lack of information some of the Tables are incomplete, but this will be rectified in subsequent reports.

TABLE "A"  
FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1946.

Designation of Food	Weight (in lbs.)
Fish	28
Sausages	41
Sugar	185½
Prunes	75
Pork	110
Jam	23
Bread	90
Tomatoes	15
Sweets	6½
Whole Green Peas	224
250 tins of foodstuffs (soups, beans, carrots, etc.) approx.	389
Total Condemned in Lbs.,	1,187

In addition, 154—6 lb. tins of Corned Beef were condemned at the Slaughterhouses prior to allocation.

## TABLES " B "

## FORFAR SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

## ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT CONDEMNED DURING 1946.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	1,660	70 (38,463 lbs.)	7,686 lbs.	46,149
Sheep	8,513	81 ( 3,723 lbs.)	403 lbs.	4,126
Pigs	222	4 ( 528 lbs.)	339 lbs.	867
Calves	286	3 ( 483 lbs.)	62 lbs.	545

## MONTROSE SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

## ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT CONDEMNED DURING 1946.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	1,370	—	—	15,624
Sheep	5,410	—	—	204
Pigs	20	—	—	95
Calves	135	—	—	—

## BRECHIN SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

## ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT CONDEMNED DURING 1946.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	1,222	81	—	34,349
Sheep	6,955	57	—	1,921
Pigs	70	3	—	241
Calves	702	4	—	138



